The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3126.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Munson's Hill Evacuated by the Rebels.

The Position Occupied by the National Forces.

ANOTHER OFFER OF BATTLE TO THE ENEMY.

Two Successful Foraging Expeditions.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Devastating the Country Around Lexington.

JACKSON'S LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

Brilliant Manoeuvre of Gen. Lane.

A Large Supply Train Taken from the Rebels.

GEN. FREMONT STILL IN ST. LOUIS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

MUNSON'S HILL EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Munson's Hill was evacuated by the rebels this morning. About 10 o'clock our pickets reported to Gen. RICHARDSON that the rebel pickets had been drawn in, and subsequent observation confirmed the report. Information of this fact was telegraphed this afternoon to Gen. McCLELLAN, who at once crossed the ferry at Georgetown with his Staff, and rode to Bailey's Cross Roads. They then followed the course of the railroad to Upton House and Hill. They saw only half-a-dozen horsemen on Munson's Hill. Gen. WADSWORTH moved to the right and front with a body of skirmishers, and Capt COLBURN, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, skirmished to the left, without encountering any of the enemy. Gen. RICHARDSON then moved forward with a body of troops towards the hill, the rebel horsemen retiring as they approached. They entered the work without difficulty, and found that the rebels had taken every thing of value with them. Eight regiments have moved forward to the outposts. A portion of RICHARDSON'S Brigade occupies Munson's Hill and a portion of McDOWELL'S Division has been sent out to support it.

The fort on Munson's Hill is a closed work, and a great deal of labor has been expended upon it. The site was not well selected, as it is fully commanded by Upton's Hill, which is now held by our forces. The evacuation was probably precipitated by a fear of a movement against it by our troops, against which they could not hope to hold it, now that our line of works for a support were completed. It would have been taken long since had our works been sufficiently advanced to have assisted our troops in holding it. Mason's Hall, a mile and a half distant, was plainly visible. As it was near nightfall, our troops could not discern correctly whether it, too, had been abandoned, but the rebels were certainly not present in force. South of Munson's Hill is a heavy growth of woods, and it was not known how near to the hill the rebel pickets approached.

TROPHIES FROM HATTERAS.

The flags and swords taken at Cape Hatteras are at the Navy Department. One of the flags is of silk. The stripes are each made of several pieces sewed together, indicating a sad want of material for the rebel insignia. The blue ground is made of merino, and on it are ten stars, with the inscription, "Independent Grays, Oct. 1st, 1859." The other flag is made of cotton muslin, and a lack of dye stuffs was indicated by the outer stripes being of a yellowish brown color, instead of red. The sword taken from Col. MARTIN is of the Navy regulation pattern; that of Major ANDREWS is a staff officer's, and of a pattern in vogue thirty years ago.

PICKET SHOOTING.

The frequency with which the rebels have been picked off has resulted in their making propositions to cease the practice of firing upon pickets. Three days since one of a Michigan company named STRAW was out with three pickets near Vanderwerkin's. They observed a rebel picket slowly crawling towards them in the undergrowth. STRAW ordered them to fall back towards our lines, whilst he moved cautiously off a few rods unobserved, and concealed himself behind a tree. Encouraged by the retreat, the rebel came on, and getting within range he fired at one of the three men without hitting, and the next instant fell dead by a bullet from STRAW'S rifle. The efficient service done by the Sharp-shooters has elicited a letter of commendation from the Commanding General.

IMPORTANT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day:

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, to be a Major-General of Volunteers.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers: Col. Harvey Wright, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Col. George Wright Ninth Infantry, United States Army; Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, United States Army; Major Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army; Wm. K. Strong, of New-York; Col. Isaac J. Stevens, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment; Thomas Williams, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Major Innis A. Palmer, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Major George Sykes, Third Infantry, United States Army; Wm. T. H. Brook, ditto; Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army; Capt. J. P. Hatch, United States Cavalry; Capt. D. D. S. Stanley, ditto; Capt. John M. Brannan, First Artillery; Brevet-Major W. H. French, do.

The following were also appointed to-day:

Capt. J. M. POTTER to be Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army; Capt. GEORGE D. WISE to be an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Col. GUSTAVUS KOERNER to be an Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

The following communication, written by Mr. GIBSON, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, was handed to the President yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1861.

To the President:

SIR: Having been from early youth a citizen of Missouri, well acquainted with most of the leading Union men of the State; having taken an active part in the composition of part of the State Convention and the establishment of the State Provisional Government; being, as I trust I ever shall be, truly loyal to my country; and being willing to suffer, to do, or to dare anything in my power to restore the blessings of peace to my great but unhappy State, I claim the privilege of addressing you upon a subject which is now the theme of public discussion in all parts of the nation, and is of the very last importance to Missouri and to all Missourians. I allude, of course, to a proposed change in the command of the military Department of the West.

At the time when Gen. LYON was superseded by Gen. FREMONT, Gov. JACKSON and his crew had been driven headlong beyond the Ozark Mountains, and the Union men of the State felt as secure in their persons and property as those in Pennsylvania now do. All this was accomplished by LYON with the Union soldiery of Missouri alone. Not a man was drawn from another State, nor was an inch of the soil of Missouri then held by the rebels. Reciprocal admiration and cordial coöperation existed between the Hero of the West and all the Union men of the State.

Not so with Gen. FREMONT. From the inception of his command, error has been succeeded by error, and disaster by disaster, until, as I am informed by the St. Louis *Democrat*, "three fourths of the State is now in the hands of the rebels, and the Union forces, scattered of necessity, are difficult to handle."

His first act was to waste time, the treasure and means placed under his command, for the purpose of organizing a grand army of invasion, in fortifying the city of St. Louis, at a time when the enemy had been driven by LYON further from that city than they are now from Philadelphia, and whose inhabitants had given as satisfactory proof of their loyalty and their ability to defend themselves as any city in the Union.

He permitted Gen. LYON to be sacrificed for want of a small reinforcement, when an overwhelming force was kept idle in St. Louis and other places.

He has permitted the enemy quietly to occupy the whole of Southwest Missouri, to drive out thousands of Union men, with their families, and to supply themselves ever since the 10th of August with the lead and other resources of that region.

With five times the military power of the enemy, he permits them to march from Springfield to Lexington, a distance of 180 miles, presenting their flank to his columns, and to besiege for a whole week, and finally capture MULLIGAN.

In short, the great army which should now be in Memphis, is, under his command, fully occupied in Northwest Missouri.

His political administration is no better.

He has surrounded himself with gentlemen who are in the main strangers to the people and the country in which he is to act; and at the same time the most distinguished and influential citizens of the State, coming on subjects of vital importance to the public service, after waiting in his ante-chamber for days, have gone away without obtaining access to his presence.

He has given to the world the most satisfactory evidence of insubordination to you on his part, by the promulgation of a decree which violates all law and is a usurpation of supreme power; and at the same time he exacts from his subordinates the most rigorous and technical obedience.

By the rules of action which he has established, the Government, the Constitution and the law is concentrated in the person of JOHN C. FREMONT. The most devoted attachment to the Union—the greatest sacrifices by the men or the Press, that dare assail his individual acts, avail nothing. The one is imprisoned, and the other suppressed, for no other crime than presuming to call his acts and measures in question.

He has arrogantly sent to Gov. GAMBLE a list of appointments of officers, made out by himself, for the militia to be raised under the Governor's call, and has taken exceptions to the Governor's declension to make the appointments, when the declension was solely upon the ground that the Constitution of the State and the ordinance of the Convention required the officers to be elected. Thus, instead of aiding and honoring the Provisional Government, he has endeavored to weaken and absorb it in his own command.

The Union men of the State have lost confidence in both his ability and his patriotism.

These, Sir, are no idle assertions. I am prepared to prove all I say. Duty to my friends in Missouri and to my country requires me to represent these matters to you. The rest is with you.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GIBSON.

The indictment is strongly drawn. Mr. GIBSON has been for many years a counselor in St. Louis, and has always stood high in the estimation of the citizens of Missouri.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

A careful examination of the rebel batteries on the Potomac has demonstrated the fact that they could not command the navigation nor seriously interfere with the passage of vessels. Much unnecessary alarm has been created by rumors that vessels were in danger, and the public service has been seriously impaired. A report to the Navy Department shows that no vessel has ever been stopped by the rebels, and that none has ever been even injured to the extent that ten dollars would not have made whole again. The width of the river is such that no artillery yet mounted can prevent vessels from passing so long as the rebels have possession of but one shore. Vessels have been hit by rebel balls, but not with sufficient force to penetrate the planking.

The following report will prove of interest:

U. S. STEAMER J. BELL,
INDIAN HEAD, Potomac River, Sept. 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report. This morning about sunrise I discovered men at work, digging, etc., at Freestone Point. I got under weigh at 9½ A. M.—having satisfied myself that they were making batteries—in company with the *Seminole*, Lieut. NORTON in charge. I ordered her to follow my motions. We proceeded to Freestone Point, and I went close in and fired six shell, dispersing the workmen, and receiving no return of fire I stood out. At that moment the *Seminole* opened fire with her battery, which was immediately answered from the said Point with rifled shot, disclosing the existence of a battery there. The *Seminole* continued her fire for some time, continually answered by the battery on the shore. After she fired sufficiently long, in my opinion, I ordered her to cease firing and return to her anchorage. After taking a curve, by the nature of the channel, and standing up the river, she was fired upon by the battery on shore, which she returned, and while passing the *Valley City* she was informed that a shot from shore had passed through the bows of the said vessel, not having sufficient steam to make any progress to get out of the reach of the enemy's battery. The enemy continued their fire upon all vessels and steamers passing up and down until 3 P. M. To the best of my judgment there are four guns at said battery, one rifle gun of extreme range, as many of their shots during their firing almost touched the Maryland shore, No one was injured during the action. The officers and men fired deliberately and coolly.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. P. McCREA, Commanding.

To Commander JOHN P. GILLIS, Commanding Division of Potomac Flotilla.

DOING GOOD SERVICE.

Lieut. SHERBURNE, who deserted from the Arkansas Regiment, and reached our flotilla, accompanied one of our gun-boats down the river on Thursday, and pointed out the locality of the masked batteries newly erected by the rebels on the Potomac. He returned last night, and will probably be released to-morrow. He is from Essex County New-York, and was pressed into the rebel service in Arkansas.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The steamer *Yankee*, Commander CRAVEN, leaves to-night for the flotilla. There is no immediate intention of attacking the rebel batteries. There have been no arrivals from below to-day.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT FORAGING EXPEDITION.

A foraging expedition started this morning from Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in strong force. They proceeded to Edsell's Hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria. As they advanced beyond our picket lines the rebels retired to Springfield Station, a mile and a half beyond Edsell's Hill. From this hill, which our forces temporarily occupied, detachments went in various directions for forage. A fine view of the surrounding country was afforded, but no earthworks or new constructions of the enemy could be seen. The object of the expedition was successful, and large quantities of hay, corn and oats were transported to the camp. Not a gun was fired on either side during these proceedings. The party did not return until late this afternoon.

FORGING ON THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

A company to-day visited the Mount Vernon estate of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, recently killed in Western Virginia, and brought away about 800 bushels of wheat, near 500 bushels of oats, and 75 barrels of fish, all of which has been stored in the Commissary Department at Alexandria.

FOREIGN CAPITALISTS AND THE LOAN.

In connection with the Loan question, I am assured that by the last steamer there were received here a number of letters from European capitalists containing inquiries relative to the National indebtedness; the probable extent to which it would be increased; the manner of paying interest, and the duration of the Loan. One of the letters, addressed to a distinguished ex-official, I have been permitted to read. It comes from a Banking-house on the Continent, and expresses the belief that if the gentleman to whom the inquiries are addressed will answer them promptly, and express himself a favorable opinion of the Loan as an investment, European capitalists will absorb all the Loan to the extent of $300,000,000. I understand that several of the representatives of foreign Governments have received similar letters.

THE RECENT RECONNOISSANCE.

On the recent reconnoissance by Gen. SMITH, towards Lewinsville, a boy, eleven years of age, employed in one of the regiments, went out with the brigade. He went out with the skirmishers, and, being too ambitious, was caught by the rebel pickets when some distance beyond our troops. He was taken to the tent of the rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, with whom he remained during the night. He heard the rebel officers state that one of the shells from GRIFFIN'S battery fell in one of their caissons and burst, the explosion killing seven of their artillerists. The lad retired, and pretended to sleep. At 3 o'clock in the morning, when all was quiet, he stole out of the tent, and succeeded in getting beyond the rebel lines, and soon after daylight he reached our camps in safety.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

A special order will be issued by the Adjutant-General, which will put the regimental bands of the old regiments upon the same footing as regards their pay as the new regiments, which have been provided for by law. Hitherto the support of bands has devolved upon the officers of the regiments.

DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

Another order will also be issued, by which much difficulty and circumlocution will be avoided in reference to the discharge and payment of disabled volunteers. Heretofore, the certificates of disability made out by the surgeon have been in duplicate, and the Colonel commanding is authorized to grant a discharge on those certificates, if in his view they are sufficient. The discharge and certificates are then taken to the paymaster, on which he makes payment of arrearages, but as the certificates, which should be filed in the Adjutant-General's Department, that they may be readily referred to in case of a claim for pension, are often lost, much trouble is occasioned. The order will issue at once requiring that the certificates and the discharges shall be sent to the General commanding for his approval, in which case the discharge so approved will be sufficient to authorize the paymaster to pay arrearages, while the certificates will be retained and filed.

A NEW EMBARRASSMENT.

The State Department has a new embarrassment. It is crowded daily with gentlemen from Baltimore and other places in Maryland, who come to assure the Secretary of State of their loyalty, and to beg him to withdraw the police from watching their movements. In nineteen cases out of twenty the Secretary of State had no knowledge of these gentlemen, and in no case had the police been set upon their tracks. So true it is that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

LIEUT.-GOV. PATTERSON.

Lieut.-Gov. PATTERSON arrived here this morning. He will be lucky if he gets out of the city again without the rank of Brigadier-General.

DRAW BROKE DOWN.

The Virginia draw on the Long Bridge broke down this afternoon, while a drove of cattle was passing over. It will be repaired by morning.

AFFAIRS OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The Court-martial illegally instituted by ex-Col. McCUNN, has been dismissed by Gen. McCLELLAN. The officers involved were Lieut.-Col. BURKE, who is now in command of the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, Adjutant MURPHY, and Captains KAVANAUGH, MURPHY, RYERDAN, DORAN, and McHUGH. These gentlemen have accordingly been restored to their command, much to the gratification of the regiment, which is now in excellent condition.

MOUNTED REGIMENT FROM COLORADO.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, to-day received the order for horses and equipments for the mounted regiment heretofore authorized to be raised in Colorado. An infantry regiment will also be mustered in from that Territory.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the New Board of Police have power to uniform the police, and mount such portions as are necessary, and the *ex-officio* members, the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington, are not entitled to compensation as members of the Board.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BLENKER.

Charges have been preferred against Brig.-Gen. BLENKER, of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

BRILLIANT MANŒUVRE BY GEN. LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Reports, from a reliable source from Gen. LANE'S command, say that after his successful engagement with the rebels at Papinsville, he made a forced march on Osceolo, and succeeded in capturing a large supply train left by Gens. RAINS and PRICE, together with $100,000 in money. The command of Gen. LANE is now supposed to be on its way North to join Gen. STURGIS.

The Kansas City reports of BEN McCULLOCH'S being in the vicinity of Fort Scott, with a large force, are still adhered to. Nothing definite, however, is given in regard to his movements.

REBEL DEVASTATIONS NEAR LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated Jefferson City to-day, gives the following intelligence:

Passengers report everything quiet at Georgetown. Gens. SIEGEL and DAVIS are at that point, directing operations.

Among the passengers by the train just arrived are the following officers of Col. MARSHALL'S cavalry regiment from Lexington: Major D. P. Jenkins, Capt. James Foster, Capt. Paul Waters, Capt. John Burnap, Lieut. Proctor, Lieut. Yist, Lieut. Knight and Lieut. Blair. These officers were released by Gen. PRICE, on giving their parole of honor. They left Lexington on Thursday morning, coming in wagons overland to Sedalia, arriving there last night.

To their knowledge, up to Thursday, Gen. PRICE had not started any portion of his force towards this direction, though it could have been done, and they have remained in ignorance of it.

Capt. FOSTER was informed, on the morning after the surrender of Lexington, by a rebel Quartermaster, that he had issued that day, 34,000 rations, and the Captain thinks that the force has since then been increased, by additions from the country round, to about 42,000 men.

Capt. FOSTER represents that men were flocking in from all quarters to join the force of Gen. PRICE. He had heard nothing definite in regard to the whereabouts of BEN McCULLOCH. The rebels told him that McCULLOCH'S force was from ten to fifteen thousand men.

The officers think that BEN McCULLOCH is moving on towards Jefferson City.

The troops of Gen. PRICE had devastated the country for a circuit of over twenty miles. Every barn, field and mill had been cleaned of their contents. Fields that were a few days ago covered with ripe grain are now as bare as a desert. Dwellings that were filled with the comforts and necessaries of life have been stripped of everything in them. Money, silver-ware, clothing, bedding, in fact everything has been seized, and the owners insulted. Threats have been made against the lives or all Union men, as well as against all those who have remonstrated against these lawless proceedings.

A few members of JACKSON'S Legislature had assembled in the town and passed an ordinance of secession, and when our informant left they were discussing an act providing for the confiscation of the property of all persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Other acts of a very severe character were also under consideration.

All the National officers taken prisoners have now left Lexington, except Col. MULLIGAN, who remains there to settle up some business affairs. He is not wounded, as reported.

GEN. FREMONT STILL IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Gen. HUNTER and staff paid their respects to Gen. FREMONT about 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. T. L. PRICE has been ordered to take the field, but his brigade not being in readiness to do so, he will remain in command here.

Col. WHITE, who was supposed to be mortally wounded at Lexington, is recovering.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Sept. 27.

CLEVELAND, the leader of a band of Jay-Hawkers, has been arrested by a military *posse*, and held to bail for examination.

The Kansas Second Regiment marched for Lawrence to-night, where they will encamp and recruit.

There is nothing new from Gen. LANE'S command

A REBEL FORCE MARCHING NORTHWARD.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Scouts came in this morning and report that a strong column of rebels were on the march northward from Lexington. Their supposed destination is St. Joseph.

All the organized companies of the Kansas Militia are ordered to rendezvous in this city immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. STURGIS.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Gen. STURGIS, with parts of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments, arrived here last night on the steamer *Majors*, from Liberty.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The following letter from Gen. FREMONT, to a friend in this City, appeared in a portion of our morning edition yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 26.

MY DEAR SIR: I leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting.

We have to contend with an enemy having no posts o garrison, and no lines of transportation to defend or guard, whose whole force can be turned at will to any one point, while we have from Leavenworth and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

I wish to say to you that though the position is difficult, I am competent to it, and also the enemy in the field; I am not able at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country, that an officer, going to the field, his life in his hands, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinions, with no other object. should be destroyed by a system of concentrated attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are none to be made.

What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods except to familiarize the public mind to the dea, that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken, in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself would require the time that is necessary to, and belongs to my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things wil not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes, or embarrasses the work intrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the consequences. The worst that can happen to me is relief from great labor.

Yours truly, JOHN C. FREMONT.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

REBEL DEMONSTRATION AT POINT OF ROCKS.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Gen. BANKS has been slightly indisposed for a day or two, but his complaint is incident to the season. He is, however, somewhat better to-day.

Two soldiers were arrested with LANAHAN, being accused of loading and furnishing him with a musket, but they have not yet been tried. LANAHAN acquits them of any participation in his crime. He plead guilty to the charge, but states that the act was not premeditated, he merely acting by a momentary feeling of resentment for being punished. He was not intoxicated, but had been slightly indulging in strong drink.

It is believed that Gen. PECK, of New-York, a West Pointer, will take command of the First Brigade of Gen. BANKS' Division. Col. DONNELLY, of the New-York Twenty-eighth, is acting commander at present.

Col. BIDDLE'S Regiment (the Kane Rifles) left this morning to join Gen. McCALL'S Division near Washington.

Strong rebel pickets frequently make their appearance near the Point of Rocks, opposite Col. GEARY'S command. Last Saturday morning fifteen were seen to leave the island below the ruin of the bridge, just after daylight. This island comprises several acres of dense foliage, and is separated from Virginia by a narrow channel. Col. G. thinks they are in the habit of coming over there every night.

On Friday, night, the rebels made a demonstration as if they would cross at the Point of Rocks. Col. G. set a trap to catch them if they carried out their supposed plan.

While awaiting their movements, he discovered that signals were making at a farmer's house on the Maryland shore. The inmates were secured and held. The rebel force did not attempt to cross.

Last week Capt. PARDEE, of Co. A, GEARY'S Regiment, made an incursion over the river, opposite Berlin, securing three prisoners, eight horses and ten head of cattle.

SKIRMISHING NEAR CUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of Baltimore American.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

It may not be generally known that in this county, we are raising a "Home" Regiment, which would have, by this time, been fully organized, and perhaps doing service, if they could have been furnished with the necessary equipments.

However, to show the metal of the "boys" yesterday, Capt. ROBERTS, of Company B, formerly a member of the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, made a descent into Virginia and had a brush with a party of "Secesh," in which the latter came off considerably "second best." Capt. ROBERTS with his company have located themselves at and near Old Town, fifteen miles down the river from this place, and yesterday he, with a party of ten started on a reconnoisance, and had not proceeded far when he obtained information that a party of "Secesh" were near Green Spring Dépôt. He immediately returned to his quarters, and with a party of forty men crossed the river at double quick time, and found that the other party had moved off towards Springfield.

He pursued, sending an advance guard of some half-dozen ahead, and carefully followed them to Springfield, leaving ten to guard the road back to Green Spring, and placing a party of six and ten on two other roads leading into the town, and with the remainder he made for the road from Springfield to Romney. At a preconcerted signal, they "went in," captured one sentinel, killed one, and the extent of the wounded was not ascertained. They also captured thirteen horses and one mule The saddles are marked on the cantel "McD. Cavalry," and were manufactured by a firm in Charleston, S. C. One of the horses has the brand U. S. on the left shoulder. This occurred about 9 o'clock last night. The rebels consisted of twenty of McDONALD'S Cavalry, and thirty-six infantry, and they had taken from Green Spring Dépôt two hogsheads of salt. Capt. ROBERTS, finding that he had secured the horses and a prisoner, and the firing by the enemy being carried on from the tavern and other houses, and not being able to get a fair fight, drew off with his plunder about 10 o'clock last night, and this evening brought them to this place. Capt. ROBERTS has a slight wound on the left breast; one other a small piece of skin taken from his cheek, and several others slighter marks of the war, none being disabled from duty.

Very truly yours, INTERLOPER.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER JUDITH.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Lieut. CORNELL TRENCHARD, from Pensacola, arrived last night; brings the following intelligence of the capture of the privateer *Judith*, by a boat expedition from the United States ship *Colorado*.

On the 1sth inst., a boat expedition from the *Colorado*, under the command of Lieut. JOHN RUSSELL, left the *Colorado* early on the morning of the 14th inst., and attacked the privateer *Judith*, lying under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and after a sharp engagement succeeded in taking her and setting her on fire, with the loss of three men killed and fifteen wounded. The following are the names of the killed:

Charles Lamphier, Boatswain Mate, of Boston; G. R. Henry, seaman, of Philadelphia; John Smith, marine. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.

The privateer *Ludith* mounted four 42-pounders, a long pivot gun amidships.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Major-Gen. BUTLER left for Washington this afternoon.

ORDER TO THE KANSAS MILITIA.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The following order has been issued here:

In accordance with section 4, article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, I hereby order every man in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, to immediately enroll himself in some military company in accordance with the militia laws of the State, and each company is hereby ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate marching orders. Each man will furnish all the arms in his possession. The refusal of any man to obey this order will be taken as an evidence of his disloyalty, and he will be treated accordingly.

(Signed,) J. P. ROOT,
Lieut. and Acting Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. WHIPPLE, which left their encampment at Manchester on Friday morning, arrived at Jersey City, *en route* for Washington, yesterday afternoon, in the steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line. The evening before their departure from Manchester they were presented with a stand of colors, by the Governor of New-Hampshire, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. They also received another valuable present at the same time, in the person of Miss NETTIE GRACE WILLIS, a beautiful girl of 15, who was presented to Col. WHIPPLE for adoption as the daughter of the regiment. Miss WILLIS is the daughter of Rev. Mr. WILLIS, Unitarian clergyman, of Nashua, N. H., who accompanies the regiment as Chaplain.

The regiment numbers 1,000 men, armed with the Enfield Rifle, and dressed in the regulation uniform. The men are of the best material of the New-England Soldiery. Accompanying the regiment are [illegible] horses, 22 baggage wagons, 1 ambulance, and 1 hospital wagon. A fine band of music (22 pieces) is also attached to the regiment. They left for Washington last evening *via* the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. The following is a list of the staff officers: Colonel, Thomas Whipple; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Bell; Major, S. Drew; Adjutant, — Fuller; Quartermaster, James S. Keely; Surgeon, — Dixon; Chaplain, — Willis.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE CUYLER.

THE BLOCKADE OF APALACHICOLA—BURNING OF THE SHIP FINLAND—A PRIVATEER ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

UNITED STATES SHIP R. R. CUYLER,
OFF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA, Sept. 13, 1861.

Though the blockading service furnishes little with which a letter interesting to your readers can be filled, still, occasionally a few incidents occur, the relation of which may not be amiss.

This ship is among the best—if she be not the very best—of the vessels that have lately been chartered or purchased by the Government, for blockading purposes. In speed she is not surpassed by any of them, and she carries eight thirty-two-pounders [illegible] long guns—and one twelve-pounder [illegible] gun. Her crew is composed at present of fourteen officers, and one hundred and twenty-seven men, including the marine guard of fifteen men. The crew have been as well drilled as any crew I have ever seen in the Navy.

The first six or seven weeks after our arrival out we were stationed upon blockade duty off Tampa Bay. Nothing whatever of interest occurred there.

A great many complaints having been made of the inefficiency of the blockade of this port—and there being no trade or commerce from Tampa worth speaking of, this ship was ordered here, and arrived off the "East Pass" August 19.

We found the *Montgomery*, Commander T. DARRAH SHAW, at anchor near the bar; and just inside, in plain sight, rode a large, fine-looking ship, which had arrived from Liverpool the day before the *Montgomery* came, and had since discharged her cargo of much-needed salt. The *Montgomery* had been watching her for about two months, but no effort had been made to ascertain her character, or whether she had been taken possession of by the rebels.

Capt. ELLISON very properly thought this ought not to be, and on Monday, Aug. 26, an expedition was ready, consisting of three boats from this ship, and two from the *Montgomery*, (all under command of Lieut. JAMES PARKER, of this ship, containing in all fifty-five officers and men,) and started at night to take and either destroy or bring out, the unknown vessel.

Matters were so arranged that we boarded her at five separate places, at half an hour before midnight. There was no resistance offered, and we obtained possession without bloodshed, or serious casualty.

She proved to be the ship *Finland*, of New-York, (in ballast,) and, though she had not formally been taken possession of by the rebels, her papers had been sent, as we were informed, to their authorities in Richmond. She was owned principally by a Mr. RICHARD DODGE, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., but now, as we were told, a citizen in embryo of the Confederate States of America, he having, it is said, "declared his intention" to become such under their naturalization law.

We found the *Finland* with yards all down and sails unbent, it being the intention of her owners to keep her there until the close of the war.

We turned to, like good fellows, and by daylight had enough sails aloft to move her. At that time wind and tide were adverse, and from this cause we were able to make very little progress that day, and had to anchor at night, still inside.

Apprehensive of a night attack by an overwhelming force, and the men being greatly fatigued by hard work, and total deprivation of sleep the night before, Mr. PARKER sent off to the ship, at sunset, nearly all his force; reserving only a few, principally fresh men with which to take advantage of the land breeze. No land breeze served, however, and at daylight on Wednesday morning we discovered a steamer with an armed schooner (the privateer of this locality) in tow, both crammed with men, in very alarming proximity and coming nearer each instant, at their best speed. No time was to be lost; and orders were at once given to set the prize on fire; and we took to our boats and started out. It was some little time before they of the steamer and schooner discovered us; but when they did, they made chase, and for half an hour or so we had as pretty a little race as one could see in the course of many cruises.

Did you ever see one of those puffing, snorting, smoking monstrosities, a Western river steamer?

Well, imagine one of them, full of "fiery indignation," in the ship of exulting rebels, armed with Minie rifles, and yourself in one of three small boats, being chased by her at her best speed, and not much more than a mile away, with a schooner besides, popping away at you with a 24-pounder; and then remember your wife and children at home entirely dependent upon you for support, and feel perfectly sure that you are good for a journey to Richmond, through the C. S. A., in advance of General McCLELLAN, and you'll have some notion of my feelings as I looked at that steamer. Just before leaving the ship I had read an article in the TIMES, in which, adverting to JEFF. DAVIS' threats of retaliation, you said that, notwithstanding those threats, the Government ought to hang every privateersman that was caught and convicted. You said that perhaps some one might come to his death in consequence; but that our soldiers and sailors entered the service of the Government to suffer, and, if necessary, to die in its defence; that it was the duty of every good citizen to do so at the call of his country, and that it booted little as to the manner of death. I recollect that I rather agreed with your views at the time I read the article in question, but as the prospect of our escape that morning grew less and less, until we were almost hopeless of it, I found myself inclining more and more to the opinion—until at last I felt perfectly sure that you were in error—that it was clearly the duty of the Government to be very merciful to our deluded "Southern brethren" in general, and particularly so to those of them who might be caught *vi et armis* in defiance of the laws on board JEFF'S privateers.

Just at this juncture, much to our relief, the *Cuyler* and *Montgomery* were seen to turn their old noses in toward us; and, being discreet as well as valorous, the rebels fired a parting gun, gave up the chase, and—with the schooner in tow—back, at her best speed, went the steamer to Apalachicola. The *Finland* was totally destroyed; and we thus lost whatever we might have received in the way of prize-money. She was probably worth $10,000.

Day before yesterday, the 11th instant, from our anchorage just outside the bar, we observed a schooner sailing down the bay. All the glasses in the ship were at once leveled at her, and to our great delight we recognized our quondam enemy. Word soon went forward; and the men, with anxious looks, were full of questionings to the officers, if we were not to have a chance to pay her up. Every word and look from the Quartermaster was eagerly caught at. An order was passed to get up a good head of steam, and transport a large pile of coal from aft forward, that the ship's draft might be lessened. I never saw a coal pile change its locality so speedily. "Hurrah, boys!" was the cry, "we're going to catch that same old schooner." The channel had already been sounded and we knew we could go over the bar, though we suppose the schooner's people thought not. Slowly and confidently the schooner sailed along. We got up anchor, and lay waiting until our chance was sure. The ship's head was pointed for her, (thanks to the tide,) the engine started and away dashed the ship at 12 knots or so for our prey. It would have done your

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MEMOIRS OF M. GUIZOT.

The Government of Louis Philippe—Merit of the Memoirs of M. Guizot—The Suppression of Clubs in France—The Curtailing of the Press in France—The Policy of Resistance.

Of all the reigns known in history, few, if any, offer so much interest, invite so much the attention of the thinker and the statesman, as that of Louis Philippe. Founded by one revolution, destroyed by another, the eighteen years of its existence are filled by the honest attempts of the King and his Ministers to settle upon a firm basis the form of Government best suited to the French people. That which makes this reign still more interesting is, that during these eighteen years no form of freedom, however liberal, was denied them. Like us, they received the freedom of association, of the Press, and of speech, from the hands of the Government they had called to power. From 1830 to 1832, France was enjoying as much freedom—universal suffrage excepted—as England or the United States. She had her clubs, her meetings, her private and public associations; her Press, as free as our own, was allowed to speak with as little restraint as any of the secession papers now printed in the City of New-York. As to parliamentary freedom, which, by the way, was never restricted as long as Louis Philippe was in power, it has oftentimes been admitted, even by English writers, that it compared favorably with parliamentary freedom in Great Britain. French justice, celebrated all over the world for its impartiality and independence of the Government, uninfluenced by politics, equally distant from popular as from courtly favor, was exercised by enlightened and upright judges, who applied all their cares to the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the country without any regard for the revolutionary passions howling at their doors and threatening their lives. The French clergy, though unfavorable to Louis Philippe's administration, though wanting in respect for its policy, and in affection and devotedness to his dynasty, remained neutral and obedient. The agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the nation received all possible encouragements—letters, arts and science were encouraged; the navy and army increased; a new science, political economy, the principles of which have been applied by the present Emperor to his international relations with England and Belgium, and the effects of which are likely to modify deeply, not only the position of the working classes at home, but also the future policy of the world, began to be cultivated in France at that epoch, and the name of Michel Chevalier, Bastiat, Blanqui, the great political economists of this age, became popular all over the world. In fact, there is not one of the improvements introduced by Louis Napoleon which had not previously been matured and planned by the Government of Louis Philippe; and it needs only to look at the names of the men who illustrate the present Government in the field of science, literature and arts, nearly all of whom belong to the preceding reign, to know what would have been its greatness had it been allowed to exist longer, instead of being superseded by the revolution of 1848.

It is the events of that reign that M. Guizot undertakes to relate in his *Memoirs*, the fourth volume of which is now before us. Among the historical documents of our times there are few, we believe, destined to create so lasting an impression, to prove more useful to the philosopher and the statesman, and more interesting to the great majority of the public, than M. Guizot's *Memoirs*. Invaluable as historical documents, unmatched in cotemporary literature, as regards the fairness of judgment and the talent of generalization, which forms one of the characteristics of the French, with a deeper insight of men and things than we commonly find in the memoirs of English statesmen, this work possesses, besides, the indisputable merit of having been penned by a man who, during thirty-three years of his life, has been more or less familiar with the politics of Europe. Eminent in the field of historical researches, to which his investigating and active mind gave a new direction; eminent as a professor of history; no less great as a Parliamentary orator, M. Guizot attempts now to prove to us in his *Memoirs* that his rank as a statesman is on a level with that which he occupies as a historian and a speaker. He comes before us, and asks to be judged upon evidences. This is not done openly, but it is implied in the trouble he takes to set forth, in a favorable light, the events which have provoked the system of policy to which he adhered, we must confess, with a remarkable perseverance, and to prove that, all circumstances taken into account, it was impossible for him to accept or follow another one.

We have no disposition to contradict M. Guizot's evidences, for many reasons. In the first place a statesman can never be judged by his own generation; too many passions are at work to expect that justice will be done him during his life-time. In the second place, M. Guizot is a man of character, of firm and inflexible determination, of honest purpose, without the least tint of demagoguism, of great talents, and a good judge of human nature; and whatever may have been his mistakes, we hold these qualities in such high estimation that we are inclined to think that posterity will approve the course he has pursued and justify his policy. Whenever a man unites as M. Guizot does, the attributes of the highest talent to that of a pure character, time is very apt to give its uncontrovertible sanction to his acts, especially when none of his cotemporaries possess these attributes in a more eminent degree. We do not think with some English reviewers, that M. Guizot, "instead of imitating the external form of the Government of Great Britain, ought to have courageously attempted to call into existence the forces of which that Government is the fruit." In our estimation M. Guizot has called to him the forces which it was possible to call. If by "forces" the English reviewer means freedom of speech and of the Press, and the right of public meetings, we will answer that these "forces" were realized by the advent of Louis Philippe to the throne in 1830. There was the *Comité Central* and the *Réunion Lointier*, and several other clubs established in Paris, as free in their debates as any club in England or America. The streets and squares were also used as places of resort for the discussion of the highest political questions, and deputies did not think it below their dignity to speak in these meetings on the rights of the people and the duties of the Government. Unfortunately these "forces" were rather dissolving in their tendencies and in their object. They objected to the nomination of Louis Phillippe as King of the French, and insisted upon the establishment of the republican form of government, to which England herself was strongly opposed. In the second volume of his *Memoirs*, M. Guizot gives an outline of the policy which a member of the Republican party handed to him as he was going out of the House It is impossible to imagine anything more extravagant, more impracticable, than this policy. For instance, the Republicans of 1830, in the first place wanted Louis Phillippe to indorse and proclaim a Republican Constitution; and, in imitation of the revolutionary proceedings of 1789, put forth a declaration of the rights of man, to be submitted to the sanction and approval of the people. Their foreign policy was not any better. It consisted in sending the French Army beyond the River Rhine, and requested all the nations of the earth to follow the example set forth by the French people. The adherence of the Government to such a policy would have plunged France into fathomless anarchy, or have driven her into an universal and endless war. Hence the long and persistent opposition to this party during the entire course of its existence. M. Guizot was the chief, the soul, the spirit of that opposition. He thought that the wishes of the Republicans were clashing with those of the country which, as Gen. Lafayette states himself, was almost unanimous in electing Louis Phillippe to the throne of France; and knowing that the existence of the clubs was calculated to foster the passions of that party, to increase its hopes and recklessness, to fill the minds of the people with false and dangerous notions, and the streets of Paris with an armed mob, ready at any moment and upon the signal of their chief to rush into all sorts of excesses, spreading the germs of civil war over France, he and his friends did all in their power to have the clubs closed. After several attempts, both in Cabinet councils and in the House, they finally succeeded in their object, and the clubs were suppressed.

We have just seen how the Government of Louis Philippe was led by the force of circumstances to suppress the freedom of association, granted on its advent to power. The curtailing of the freedom of the Press, due to the same causes, that is to say, to continued and repeated attacks of the principles on which the Government rested, and to violent assaults upon the person of the King himself, soon followed the suppression of the clubs. However great our respect for that inalienable privilege of the human mind, the freedom of expressing one's thought, by voice and by the Press, it is impossible, on examination of the language held by the orators and the editors of that epoch, not to admit that a law restraining their violence had become a question of life and death for the Government. This belief can be but increased by the fact that the unbridled license of the forum and the Press was addressing itself to a people unacquainted with all the forms of civil and political freedom; easily deceived as to the means of preserving and extending it; mistaking the vague and pompous promises of idealogists for sound and healthy governmental maxims; lulled by false aspirations toward material welfare, and overreaching the purpose of freedom by plunging headlong in all sorts of impracticable schemes and devices.

From the suppression of the clubs, in 1832, down to the year 1840, the country was literally filled with secret associations, aiming at superseding the Government of Louis Philippe by a Republic. These secret societies had friends in the Press and in the Chamber of Deputies. As the Press was then perfectly free, they availed themselves of that privilege to set forth their principles and propagate them in all the corners of France. As an expression of their principles, these societies had adopted the declaration presented by Robespierre at the National Convention. It is impossible for us to prejudge what would have been the conduct of the Government towards them, had the republican Press confined itself to the mere discussion of monarchical principles and to the advocacy of their own. Probably, as was the case previous to the Revolution of 1789, the King would have permitted that discussion, in the conviction that mere intellectual controversies were not imperiling his power. But the Opposition Press in France, during a period of five years, was not satisfied with freely advertising its principles in opposition to the principles of Monarchy, but it also assailed the person of the King, not with the pen, but with a moral dagger as dangerous as a real one. Thus M. Guizot quotes extracts from Legitimist and Republican newspapers, in which the assassination of the person of the King was predicted, if not encouraged and recommended. He shows that these perfidious insinuations were interpreted by popular passions into an attempt against the life of the King, and that the plot of Fieschi and his associates, Pepin and Morey, in which fourteen persons were killed and twenty-five wounded, was due to the language of the Legitimist Press, on one side, and of the Republican Press on the other. Strange to say, the partisans of the Bourbons, upholders of the divine right of kings and the supremacy of the church, were united in that odious warfare with the partisans of Murat, Couthron and Robespierre, with the advocates of the destruction of all kings, governments and churches. Thus the *France* and the *Quotidienne*, and other Legitimist papers, were united in means and purpose, with the *Tribune*, the *Reformateur*, the *Corsaire* and the *Charivari*, which represented the Republican opinions. These newspapers, together with those representing the same views in the Provinces of France, had the boldness to announce, beforehand, that Louis Philippe would be assassinated in the annual review of the 28th of July, 1835, a prediction which the plot of Fieschi, executed that very day, fully justified.

It would have been the summit of folly for the French Government to have allowed the Press to issue with impunity the propagation of doctrines which perverted the language of politics into the dagger of the assassin. The safety of the Government repeatedly assailed in the streets of Paris by the mob, the maintenance of public order, the observance of the laws of the land, the majesty of the justice every day insulted by the Legitimists and the Republicans, the interests of the industrial classes, violently shaken by such perturbations, demanded that the advocates of these perverse doctrines be deprived of the means of injuring the country any longer. It was in such an emergency that Mr. Guizot, then a member of the Cabinet, together with his colleagues, Duke of Broglie, Duchatel, Humann and Thiers proposed the law against the Press known under the name of "Laws of September," (*Les Lois de Septembre.*) These laws considered as an attempt against the safety of the State all attack on the principles and form of the Government established in 1830, whenever this attack had for its object the destruction or change of the Government. According to one of its provisions, the person of the King was inviolable, and it was forbidden to make him responsible, or to blame him for the acts of his Government. These laws left, however, the discussion of the acts of the Cabinet perfectly free. They only gave more precision to the forms of justice, defined the penalty to be applied and the terms of the procedure, so as to make the repression prompt and efficient.

The existence of the several societies alluded to—their influence upon the Press, and to a certain extent upon the legislative power of the country—the numerous attempts upon the life of the King—the revolutionary manifestations attended with the shedding of blood, which happened under Louis Philippe's reign, and the uneasiness which that state of things could not help producing, induced M. Guizot and all the members of the Cabinet associated with him to adopt *La Politique de résistance*.

The policy of resistance rested upon two ideas: the preliminary discussion of the law, and the application of that law to the aggressions of disorder. These laws, as M. Guizot justly observes, were not exceptional; they did not invest the Government with extraordinary powers in accordance with the exigencies of the position; and though its perils were great, the laws continued to retain that character of generality and permanency which they do in a peaceful and well-ordered country. In no period of Louis Philippe's reign did the law assume that special character of which Louis Napoleon availed himself in the first years of the second empire; and the chief of the second branch of the Boubons is gone to his grave with the consolation of having always governed by means of the common law. "The Monarchy of 1830," says M. Guizot, "had not at its disposal revolutionary tyranny nor imperial despotism, and did not want exceptional laws." It never employed in the government of the country any but lawful means, and though it had to meet hostile parties everywhere—in the Press, in the forum, behind the veil of secrecy, as well as armed bands in the street—it never ceased to remain faithful to the Constitution and to the general laws of the land.

Whatever may be thought of the policy of resistance, deficient perhaps in elasticity and power of adaptation, it is impossible to deny that the revolution of 1848 and the *coup d'état* of 1851 have, to a very great extent, justified its promoters, advocates and defenders. The anarchy following the revolution of 1848, and the temporary dictatorship of the second empire, fully vindicate the timeliness and wisdom of that policy, which, though dealing rigorously with the disturber of peace and order, always respected the constitution and laws of the land. The policy of resistance was in reality founded upon freedom; but that freedom, instead of being left to the control of the masses, and under the direction of demagogues, was regulated and carried out by the upper portion of that middle class which the advent of Louis Philippe brought to the management of the affairs of France.

Among the numerous subjects reviewed by M. Guizot, in his *Memoirs*, we have given the preference to those relating to the establishment of freedom in France, to the obstacles which the passion of parties created, and the policy inaugurated by M. Guizot, because we believe there are circumstances in which the strong hand of power is necessary to the existence of nations, to the development of their freedom, and to the maintenance of their honor. No nations are exempt from the trials to which France has been submitted, and which M. Guizot describes; there are none which, sooner or later, will not have to adopt a strong policy, to be saved from impending perils. We believe that hour has come for the United States, and for that reason commend our readers to the *Memoirs* of M. Guizot, precisely as we would commend a chart to that navigator about to venture, for the first time, upon the waters of an unknown sea.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Memoranda of Military Events under Gen. Fremont, for a Month Before the Fall of Lexington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The efficiency or inefficiency of Gen. Fremont, as a military commander, is a question of great practical importance at this time, for to his judgment and ability has been committed the execution of great designs. If he undoubtedly possesses military genius and skill, he ought to be retained in command of the extensive department which was given him; if, however, there is good reason to believe that he has dangerous faults as a commander, it is full time that the heavy interests of the West should be put under the control of some one else.

Gen. Fremont never had any opportunity of displaying military ability before he was sent to St. Louis, and therefore it is by his record there that he is to be judged.

It happens that I have before me most of the numbers of the St. Louis *Democrat*, from the 20th of August to this time, and I will give a brief statement of the acts of Gen. Fremont and of the events in Missouri, as they are stated in that paper, which is his organ. I will premise this, that as the General has lately arrested Mr. Ramsey, the editor of the St. Louis *Evening News*, a strong Union paper, for publishing an account of the battle at Lexington reflecting upon the General, it is evident that he acts as censor of the Union Press; and as the *Democrat*, always the organ of Col. Blair, has taken side against the Colonel, and strongly sustains Gen. Fremont against Col. Blair, I assume that the *Democrat* may properly be regarded as the exponent of Gen. Fremont's views and purposes, and therefore I will make mention of its editorials, as containing evidence of the designs of the General. I will note the number of "orders" issued by the General, appearing in his organ, as I have been impressed with the very great amount of military printing they show.

In the *Democrat*, of Aug. 20, orders up to No. 36 had been issued.

In the *Democrat*, of Aug. 24, is given a description of a great military camp, which the General is establishing near the Fair grounds.

The same number contains a leading editorial, headed, "The War—What has been done—What is to be done—Fremont." After giving a plan of carrying on the war, two purposes are stated, "one to drive the enemy from Missouri, and the other to carry the war into the Cotton States." The writer, in giving Fremont's purposes, adds:

"Napoleon often raised his armies quickly. Since General Fremont came here we have seen what may be done toward making an Army when a man of talent has the thing in hand, and means to do it. Fremont had not been in St. Louis twenty-four hours till his power was felt through the Mississippi Valley. * * At that moment there was but one point in our State which which was at all able to withstand the foe. That was Springfield. Lyon possibly could keep the field there, but no other point was tenable if assailed. Men, provisions, soldiers' clothing, muskets, rifles, cannon, wagons, tents, horses, mules, everything to make an Army, began to pour in upon us, and they are still pouring in. On the east all the ports were strengthened, and the enemy checked—then and at the earliest moment that it was possible, reinforcements were ordered to Springfield, but it was too late for the battle. Fremont came here July 26, not one month ago. Aug. 23 finds St. Louis with an army of—we will not say how many tens of thousands. Gen. Pillow may find out in another way. If Fremont, acting plenary power here, may do what he has done in this short time, what might not Mr. Cameron have done in five months? The difference is all in men. The native talent, the cultivated energy, the intensified force of will, the habit of mastering details, and a practical understanding of the maxim which tells you when you have anything to do to do it, explains the mystery."

The size of the army Gen. Fremont had at that time collected in St. Louis the *Democrat* prudently conceals, but puts them down by "tens of thousands." General orders ran up to No. 41.

The *Democrat*, of the 27th of August, under head of "Interesting from Rolla," gives an account of the release by the rebels of our soldiers, adding that they were compelled to swear not to fight against the rebels. This article says:

"We learn that the main body of McCulloch's army now amounts to about 40,000 men, and is gradually moving towards Jefferson City. It is plain that a tremendous effort is making to conquer Missouri for the cause of treason. Unless corresponding and superior exertions are opportunely put forth to frustrate and overwhelm him, there will remain an incalculable amount of suffering in store for Missouri."

This number of the *Democrat* publishes the General's order No. 80.

Gov. Gamble also called out 42,000 State Militia.

We see here that Gen. Fremont kept his eye upon the immense number of rebel troops collecting in Southwest Missouri.

The letter from Rolla shows the immense depredations at Springfield. "Every store in Springfield has been perfectly cleaned out, even to the crinoline frames."

The *Democrat* of 27th August gives a fine account of the encampments around St. Louis, and the rapid arrival of troops. "Cavalry and infantry are daily pouring in by the company or by the regiment. The Twenty-second Indiana had arrived, and also the Twenty-fourth Indiana. Orders ran up to No. 86. The letter from Springfield showed there were four hundred of our sick and wounded in the hands of the rebels, and it will be recollected that the barbarians, when Fremont's proclamation was issued, threatened these prisoners the same fate that Fremont awarded to those he should take after his proclamation, which I presume is the reason that Gen. Fremont does not shoot the traitors as he threatened.

This number presents quite a striking view of the disaster at Springfield. Under the head of "the Prospect," it says this slaughter and defeat was needed. Coupling it with the blow at Manassas, the organ says:

"They (these two defeats) cannot fail to result in incalculable good. * * At present extensive preparations are progressing with novel swiftness in the Department of the West. Men, means, money are forthcoming in refreshing abundance at the bidding of the indomitable Pathfinder. * * If the skill and energy of Fremont in the West shall be exerted by the Government and its military chiefs in the East, we shall rest satisfied that our State and the country are safe."

On Aug. 28 the *Democrat* prints Order No. 98. Various articles in that number show the terrible depredations of the rebels throughout the State, who were running unrestrained everywhere. Kansas City also was threatened, in the county adjoining Lexington.

A new barracks erected corner of St. Ange and Hickory streets for Gen. Fremont's Body Guard, "three hundred men, a horse to each man, are now quartered there. The officers of this cavalry regiment are to be appointed by Gen. Fremont himself."

It thus appears that the General has a Body Guard of one thousand mounted men.

I believe that Gen. McClellan has one hundred and fifty. It can thus be understood why Gen. Fremont needed one steamboat for himself, Staff, and Guard, when he went to Cairo. The cost of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard, a mounted regiment, would be an interesting item, but I am not familiar with such matters. Its proper expense would include the "new barrack" erected for the Guard. It is at a spot convenient to the new Head-quarters of the General, the residence of Mrs. Brant, a millionaire, for which she receives a rent of $6,000 a year.

On Aug. 29, the orders in the *Democrat* ran up to No. 96. A dispatch in the paper is headed "*From Lexington*—The Rebels overrunning Lafayette, Ray and other Counties.—Mr. Vaughn, an old and well known citizen of Lexington, "came to St. Louis for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Fremont in reference to the alarming condition of things" at Lexington. The rebels, he stated, were overrunning the country—the Home Guard at work fortifying the place. The article adds: "Mr. Vaughn, we regret to learn, *was not able to procure an interview with Gen. Fremont* yesterday."

The *Democrat*, of Aug. 30, says a letter from Weston shows the activity of the Secessionists in collecting forces to march towards Lexington. The article, headed "Learning War," says:

"Here, in the West, at this centre of operation for the Western Department, every attentive observer may see with what vigor and energy the great work goes on. It is not best to publish details, but it need not, and cannot be concealed, that a military force is gathering here, and is being organized and equipped, which, if it belonged to the enemy, would render the cause of the nation hopeless. * * * No red-tape restrictions now encumber the Pathfinder. A known and proved man, he is generously trusted by a wise and appreciative Government; and the mighty hosts of the broad Northwest are coming with banners, to tread in the path which they and the nation trust this leader to find."

In the *Democrat*, of Aug. 31, is Fremont's proclamation of martial law and freedom to slaves of rebels. The orders run up to No. 107.

A communication from "Aaron," from Calhoun County, Illinois, complaining that he had been to St. Louis to see the General on business, and could not get access to him.

An announcement appears than "flying artillery brigades occupied an important place in European warfare," and Gen. Fremont had authorized such a "brigade" in Missouri, to be raised by "Capt. Pfennighausen," a foreign officer.

The *Democrat*, of Sept. 2, gives an account of the first battle at Lexington between 4,500 rebels and 430 Home Guards. Also an account of the capture of St. Joseph by the rebels. In an article headed "The Defence of St. Louis—Fortifications and Intrenchments," it states that for ten days some hundreds of laborers had been employed on them. These defensive works, I believe, are estimated to cost $1,000,000—and a late letter from St. Louis says that the contract for the digging was given to a California friend of the General's without advertisement.

The *Democrat's* editorial on the 2d, headed "Martial-law in Missouri," says the General will execute Martial law within very wide lines, including therein thousands of the rebel Army, with Gens. Price, Rains, Gov. Jackson, &c. "No other course than that adopted by Fremont can give peace to distracted Missouri."

The *Democrat*, of Sept. 4, under caption, "From Springfield," states that Price was marching toward Jefferson City, with from ten to fifteen thousand troops.

A letter from Jefferson City is given confirmatory of this statement.

Gen. Fremont brok Col. De Ahna for showing excitement and passing sentinels, using "violent and insulting language," in the following words, to wit: "D——d Body Guard. Hungarian humbug. Very big with your Body Guard."—*Democrat, Sept. 5.*

"By the Pacific—Interesting from Franklin," says: "At Jefferson City there are numerous exaggerated rumors of the advance of Gen. Price, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, toward the capital."

The letter "From Jefferson City" shows that "Col. Mulligan *started for Lexington with only his single regiment.*"

The letter from St. Joseph shows that the rebels held the place, committing great depredations.

In the *Democrat*, of Sept. 6, we have an "Account of the tragedy on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad by burning the bridge across Platt River."

The letter from Jefferson is important, and gives strong warning of the approach of Price to Lexington. It says:

"It is suggested that Gen. Price's destination may be Lexington. It is sufficiently certain that in having taken the road to Osceola, he has gone considerably out of the way, if he intends making this point; but the road is said to be much better than the shorter one from Warsaw. But at the same time there is an excellent road from Osceola to Lexington. Should he be making for this latter place, *it is feared he may fall upon* Col. Mulligan, who was yesterday morning at California. * * * The rebels are strongly intrenched at a bridge over the Tabeaux, eight or ten miles from Lexington. When Col. Mulligan arrives, he will take command of the post."

Two articles from Northeast Missouri show Martin Green, with 2,000 men, to be ravaging the country, and pursuing Hurlbut, who had 1,000; and afterwards Green crossed the river at Glasgow, and captured the steamer *Sunshine*, said to have on board large army supplies, including 4,500 muskets.

The editorial is upon the "calamitous condition of Missouri," and says: "In common with many of our fellow-citizens, we are forced to regard the present posture of affairs in Missouri as in a high degree alarming and threatening."

The *Democrat*, of Sept. 7, shows that Jefferson City is being fortified.

In the *Democrat* of the 9th, the letter from Jefferson City is full of distressing accounts of depredations by the Secessionists, and reports of the coming of Price's army, and fears an attack there. It says:

"Meanwhile we lie on our oars discussing the probability of Jefferson City being taken. Why should Jefferson City be in any more danger than New-York? We are only 125 miles from head-quarters. We talk about restoring peace to these miserable counties, and yet are not secure even of the positions from which we are to send them aid. What is the matter? Out with it. In God's name, how long is this to last?"

"But it is a bitter thing to have to chronicle no victories of Union men. Since the death of Lyon, and the calamitous evacuation of the Southwest, the whole country is over-ridden. The declaration of martial law is so much waste of rhetoric, where there are no means provided for its enforcement. This hotel is crowded with men waiting until it shall be safe for them to return home. Among them are Major Marvin, member of the Convention, Dr. Shedden, G. R. Smith, Adjutant-General of the State troops, Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Convention, and others."

And the editorial says:

"Fremont's bold proclamation of martial law has commanded and still receives the profoundest attention throughout the country. * * Fremont's proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels has already effected great good."

The *Democrat* of Sept. 10 contains a full description of the "Benton barracks," to accommodate 20,000 men—ten buildings, 48 feet wide and 7,550 feet in length—the works, although not then completed, had cost over $80,000. In addition, for the General's quarters, a "neat two-story frame house, 40 feet square, containing 8 rooms for the apartments of the General and staff," had been erected within a week. This cost $1,500: also another addition of a building, 48 feet wide, and 360 feet long was being erected for the field officers.

So much from the *Democrat's* description of the "Benton Barracks." They were inaugurated by the General on the 17th, while Mulligan was fighting at Lexington.

The *Democrat* of Sept. 11, under the head of "Dispatching Work," the paper, in speaking of the same head-quarters, at Benton Barracks, says they were begun on Tuesday, the 3d, and all finished, 48 by 38 feet, on the 10th—"two stories high, surrounded by a veranda nine feet wide, and surmounted by an observatory."

So much for the sanctum of Gen. Fremont, at Camp Benton, just about two miles and a half from his permanent head-quarters, at his cousin's, Mrs. Brant's, for which he pays $6,000 a year rent.

The editorial, "from the Southwest," says that Gens. Rains, Parsons and Price were near Osceola. *Democrat*, of Sept. 13: It also gives an account of a "brilliant military and civic display" in St. Louis, by Gen. Fremont, on presenting a banner.

In the *Democrat* of Sept. 14, the letter from Jefferson says:

"Messengers just arrived this morning announce the startling intelligence that on Monday morning, Price, Rains, and Claib. Jackson had arrived at Warrensburg, only thirty-five miles from Lexington. * * Their united force is estimated at 15,000."

A second letter says Mulligan had dispatched a messenger announcing Price's approach. A letter headed "Affairs in St. Joseph," says:

"All we can hear confirms previous reports that the Secessionists have full possession of St. Joseph, and are doing pretty much as they please in that city."

They seized the steamer *Omaha*, drove out the Union men, and robbed the stores. The article closes thus:

"The Union men and their property, in St. Joseph and the surrounding country, are completely at the mercy of the rebels, and demand the immediate interposition of Federal arms, to save them from annihilation."

In contrast with this is the editorial, "*A Reign of Order.*"

"At no time in her history was St. Louis more tranquil than she is under Fremont's martial sway. At the *military pageant* on Thursday, to welcome home the warriors, the thronging multitudes appeared to be unanimously for the Union."

This must have been consoling to the people at St. Joseph, Lexington, and elsewhere outside of St. Louis. The same day Gen. Fremont makes a speech to the school children, and as reported in the *Democrat*, opened thus:

"My dear Young Friends: It is with feelings of mingled surprise and gratitude that I behold this beautiful throng of *youths* and misses of this city, buoyant with health, life and beauty," &c.

In the *Democrat* of 16th Sept. there are two editorials upon the charges against Gen. Fremont, in which this passage occurs:

"The charges against Gen. Fremont are said to be various, and among them are, that he is entirely too exclusive at his head-quarters; that he is surrounded by and given over to a clique of Californians and foreigners, and that his last proclamation is an Abolition document."

It appears by the *Democrat* that the General had another parade that day. Its article is—"The Body-Guard Out."

"Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, Gen. Fremont's body guard, mounted on magnificent horses, drew up opposite his head-quarters, accompanied by the celebrated Kostz silver cornet band. Capt. Zagony bestrode a magnificent gray charger, which is full of fire and well adapted to set off to advantage the excellent horsemanship of the dauntless captain. The band played several airs in its usual faultless style. * * * The interest of this scene was not at all detracted from by the countenance lent to it by several ladies, who appeared at one of the windows of the *large and elegant building* known as Gen. Fremont's head-quarters."

In the *Democrat*, of Sept. 17, is Fremont's official account of the escape of Martin Green.

The editorial is, first, on the arrest of Col. Blair; second, on the complaints against Fremont for inefficiency. The article compares Fremont's case to that of Gen. Scott, and says his plans are yet undeveloped, and that he did good service in Europe in giving the right direction there to public opinion. The article says:

"With Fremont's heroic energy, and almost magical efficiency, since he arrived to take command of the Military Department of the West, the country is familiar. He had not merely to assure Missouri to the Union, but to restore to it the seceded States of the Mississippi Valley. His plan could *not be narrowed* to meet the urgent needs of Missouri alone. While it included these, it must temporarily *subordinate many of her immediate interests to the grand work before him.*"

He let Springfield, Lexington and the balance of the State go to prepare to move on New-Orleans.

The *Democrat* says, the review at Camp Benton, which had been twice previously announced in editorials, had again to be postponed, because "the condition of the ground was such that the tramp of the horses, going through the evolutions of the review, would do much toward marring the present smooth and beautiful appearance of the grassy plain, around which the barracks extend."

The letter from Jefferson announces Price's proximity to Lexington, and says that he is bound to fight, for "Fremont's Anaconda" has got him:

"A few days must inevitably bring on a conflict, and if all these columns are properly strengthened, as there is no other conjecture left but that they will be, for Fremont has the power to strengthem them all except Lane's column from St. Louis, the result cannot for a moment be doubtful. Price wiped out, Jackson crushed, Missouri redeemed, then for a trip down the Mississippi, and on to Memphis."

Fremont made bad work of his anaconda.

The *Democrat*, of the 18th September contains a dispatch from Lexington anouncing the investment of the place by Price with his army. This is the day the glorious account is given of the "Dedication of Camp Benton—the Military Review," etc. The article from the General's organ at this time is so remarkable that it is given in full.

"The promise of a grand military entertainment yesterday afternoon, attracted several thousand ladies and gentlemen of the city to the encampment at the Fair Grounds. The fair weather and the excellent condition of the roads, and a desire to behold the many interesting and novel features of a great camp, had probably additional influences in drawing out the multitude.

At the hour appointed the carriages of visitors were thronging the southeast entrance to the camp, and crowds of pedestrians were pouring in, anxious not to be too late to witness the opening ceremonies of the occasion. The carriages, between three and four hundred in number, were stationed in order, in two lines, along the northeast of the grounds

Shortly after 3 o'clock the whole force of the camp, composed of several regiments of infantry, including the three companies of regulars lately from Springfield, a large body of cavalry, including the splendid Fremont body guard, and four artillery companies, including Capt. Totten's renowned battery, formed along the south side of the grounds, under the immediate command of Major Steele, Gen. Curtis, commander of the camp, having general control and superintendence of arrangements.

Marching from this first position to the centre of the grounds, the whole body formed in close column, immediately in front of the General's head-quarters, and facing east. Gen. Fremont, accompanied by Generals Curtis and Siegel, and several members of his staff, stood with his head uncovered on the stand immediately in front of the great body of the soldiers.

There was a moment of silent recognition and respect paid to the great man, when Gen. Curtis ordered three cheers for the flag of our Union, which was given by the men as heartily and with as much unanimity as if they had been drilled in cheering as in the use of the musket. Three cheers were then enthusiastically given for Gen. Fremont, after which the large and beautiful silk flag, which is to wave over Camp Benton, was raised over the head-quarters. Splendid martial music, and the booming of Totten's Artillery, added effect to the ceremony. The spectacle was very imposing.

After the raising of the flag, the infantry and cavalry were drilled before Gen. Fremont, who rode up and down, a studious observer of every movement, hearing the orders given and carefully studying the skill acquired by the men in carrying out all directions and in going through the manœuvres of a thorough drill. His splendid military appearance on horseback excited the admiration of the multitude of spectators, and during the two hours of his presence on the grounds he was the object of general attention, more than all the many other interesting features of the entertainment. Gen. Siegel, Gen. McKinstry, Gen. Curtis, and many other distinguished military personages also gratified the curiosities of the multitude by appearing on horseback or in open carriages."

A letter from Lexington is also published the same day, but dated August 28, which, the editor remarks, had been delayed. This letter says:

"For several days past we have been hourly expecting an attack from a large force of Secessionists. * * We have dispatched messenger after messenger to St. Louis for reinforcements; up to the present time none have come; still we live in hope to defend this important post."

The *Democrat*, of Sept. 19, gives a description of the military hospital at Fifth and Chestnut streets, in St. Louis. The building rented is 84 feet front by 135 feet deep, five stories high, built of marble, at a cost of $200,000.

The editorial complains that five regiments had been ordered East from St. Louis, and predicts *as a result*, the fall of Lexington.

Gen. Fremont released "Aubuchen," found guilty by Military Court, of treason against the United States.

MISSOURI.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT PARIS.—Advices received here by the last steamer report that Mr. John Bigelow had arrived in Paris, and assumed the duties of his new position as American Consul. The opportune arrival of Mr. Bigelow was peculiarly grateful to the Americans in Paris, who had been previously subjected to many inconveniences in consequence of the want of business facilities. Mr. Bigelow's familiarity with the French language, and his wide acquaintance in Paris, render him eminently qualified for his post. It is certain that the Southern Secessionists, who have swarmed in the French Capital since the outbreak of the rebellion, will find no favor at his hands, but that they will be met, and their schemes effectually circumvented, by an officer of the Government who is at once diligent and capable.—*Evening Post.*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

Head-quarters First Brigade, I. V. M.,
Elk Water, Sept. 17, 1861.

To Geo. L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Ohio:

Sir: The operations of this Brigade for the past few days may be summed up as follows: On the 12th inst. the enemy, 9,000 strong, with eight to twelve pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. R. E. Lee, advanced on this position by the Huntersville Pike. Our advanced pickets—portions of the Fifteenth Indiana and Sixth Ohio gradually fell back to our main picket station; two companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, under Col. Hascall, checking the enemy's advance at the Point Mountain Turnpike, and then falling back on the regiment which occupied a very advanced position on our right front, and which was now ordered in. The enemy threw into the woods on our left front three regiments, who made their way to the right and rear of Cheat Mountain, took a position on the road leading to Huttonsville, broke the telegraph wire and cut off our communication with Col. Kimball's Fourteenth Indiana Cavalry on Cheat Summit. Simultaneously another force of the enemy, of about equal strength, advanced by the Staunton Pike on the front of Cheat Mountain and threw two regiments to the right and rear of Cheat Mountain, which united with the three regiments from the other column of the enemy. (The two posts, Cheat Summit and Elk Water, are seven miles apart by a bridle-path over the mountains, and eighteen miles by the wagon-road *via* Huttonsville. "Cheat Mountain Pass," the former head-quarters of the brigade, being at the foot of the mountains, ten miles from the summit.) The enemy advancing towards the Pass, by which he might possibly have obtained the rear or left of Elk Water, was met there by three companies of the Thirteenth Indiana, ordered up for that purpose, and one company of the Fourteenth Indiana from the summit. These four companies engaged and gallantly held in check greatly superior numbers of the enemy, foiled him in his attempt to obtain the rear or left of Elk Water, and threw him into the rear and right of Cheat Mountain—the companies retiring to the pass at the foot of the mountains.

The enemy, about 5,000 strong, were closed in on Cheat Summit, and became engaged with detachments of the Fourteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio, from the Summit, in all only about 300, who, deployed in the wood, held in check and killed many of the enemy, who did not at any time succeed in getting sufficiently near the field redoubt to give Dunn's Battery an opportunity of firing into him. So matters rested at dark on the 12th, with heavy forces in front and in plain sight of both posts, communication cut off, and the supply train for the mountain, loaded with provisions which were needed, waiting for an opportunity to pass up the road. Determined to force a communication with Cheat, I ordered the Thirteenth Indiana, under Col. Sullivan, to cut their way, if possible, by the mail road, and the greater part of the Third Ohio and Second Virginia, under Cols. Manon and Moss respectively, to do the same by the path; the two commands starting at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, the former from Cheat Mountain Pass, and the latter from Elk Water, so as to fall upon the enemy if possible, simultaneously. Early on the 13th, the small force of about three hundred from the summit engaged the enemy, and with such effect, that notwithstanding his greatly superior numbers, he retired in great haste and disorder, leaving large quantities of clothing and equipments on the ground, and our relieving forces, failing to catch the enemy marched to the summit, securing the provision train and reopening our communication. While this was taking place on the mountain, and, as yet unknown to us, the enemy, under Lee, advanced on Elk Water, apparently for a general attack, one rifled ten-pound Parrott gun, from Loomis' Battery, was run to the front three-fourths of a mile, and delivered a few shots at the enemy, doing fine execution, causing him to withdraw out of convenient range. Our relative positions remained unchanged until near dark, when we learned the result of the movement on the mountain, as above stated, and the enemy retired somewhat for the night.

On the 14th early, the enemy was again in position in front of Elk Water, and a few rounds, supported by a company of the Fifteenth Indiana, were again administered, which caused him to withdraw as before—the forces that had been before repulsed from Cheat, returned and were again driven back by a comparatively small force from the Mountain. The Seventeenth Indiana was ordered up the path to open communication and make way for another train, but, as before, found the little band from the summit had already done the work. During the afternoon of the 14th the enemy withdrew from before Elk Water, and is now principally concentrated some ten miles from this post, at or near his main camp. On the 15th he appeared in stronger force than at any previous time in front of Cheat, and attempted a flank movement by the left, but was driven back by the ever-vigilant and gallant garrison of the field redoubt on the summit. To-day the enemy has also retired from the front of Cheat, but to what precise position I am not yet informed. The results of these affairs are, that we have killed near one hundred of the enemy, including Col. John A. Washington, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lee, and have taken about twenty prisoners. We have lost nine killed, including Lieut. Junod, Fourteenth Indiana, two missing, and about sixty prisoners, including Capt. James Bense and Lieuts. Gillman and Shaffer, of the Sixth Ohio, and Lieut. Merrill of the Engineers. I append the reports of Col. Kimball, Fourteenth Indiana, Capt. Higgins, Twenty-fourth Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. Owen and Col. Wagner, of the Fifteenth Indiana.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General commanding First Brigade.
Geo. S. Rose, Assistant-Adjutant General.

RESIGNATIONS.

Since Gen. Rosecrans took command of the Army of Occupation, the following officers have resigned:

Aug. 3—Capt. J. P. Sedam, Tenth Ohio, important private reasons.

Aug. 8—First Lieut. John B. Rouse, Seventh Ohio.

Aug. 16—Second Lieut. R. H. Barrett, Fifth Ohio, on account of ill health.

Aug. 18—Capt. D. B. Clayton, Seventh Ohio, ill health.

Aug. 21—Capt. A. C. Horton, Fifth Ohio, ill health.

Aug. 24—Ferdinand C. Gunkle, Twelfth Ohio, approved by his Colonel.

Aug. 28—First Lieut. John D. Shannon, Eleventh Ohio.

Aug. 29—Capt. Noah J. Thompson, Fourteenth Indiana, private reasons.

Aug. 29—First Lieut. J. M. Woodbridge, Thirty-sixth Ohio.

Sept. 6—Second Lieut. A. J. Williams, Seventh Ohio, ill health.

Sept. 6—Assistant Surgeon Henry K. Cushing, important private reasons.

Sept. 6—Second Lieut. H. H. Sage, Thirteenth Ohio, important private reasons.

Sept. 6—Second Lieut. John W. Larue, Eleventh Ohio, ill health.

Sept. 13—First Lieut. C. H. Meyer, Twenty-eighth Ohio, ill health.

Sept. 13—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Mason, Thirteenth Ohio, ill health.

Sept. 13—Second Lieut. Henry F. Jennings, Fifteen Indiana, ill health.

Sept. 13—Second Lieut. G. B. Still, Twenty-fourth Ohio, private reasons.

Sept. 14—First Lieut. Baptist Benkier, Twenty-fourth Ohio, private reasons.

Sept. 18—First Lieut. George Gafenacker, inability to speak or understand English.

Sept. 18—First Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. Sage, Third Ohio, inability to endure fatigues and exposures of camp life.

The foregoing resignations have been accepted.

STARTLING, IF TRUE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th inst. has the following astounding news from a "reliable gentleman:"

"A gentleman who came down on the cars from Staunton yesterday says a messenger from Gen. Lee's Army brings the news of the capture of Gen. Reynolds by the troops of Gen. Lee. This fact, which is stated to be beyond all dispute, took place probably in the skirmishing which had commenced between the two Armies. How many of Reynolds' soldiers were captured with him the messenger could not tell.

The general position of the respective forces is stated to be as follows: Gen. Reynolds' main body is strongly fortified in the Cheat Mountain Pass. He has there about 4,000 men. East of that Pass he has a force of some hundreds guarding the ford of Cheat River. Near this ford, on the east, Gen. Jackson, of the Confederate army, is stationed with his command. West of Cheat Mountain, at a place called Stipes', Reynolds has another body of soldiers, about 1,200 in number. He has others further west, at Huttonsville.

Gen. Lee has moved with the force under his immediate command around to the west of Cheat Mountain, and taken possession between Stipes' and Huttonsville. He made this movement by a road which he himself cut for that purpose. By this means he has gained possession of the road leading from Cheat Mountain to Huttonsville, and has thus thrown himself in the rear of the enemy at Cheat Mountain and Stipes', and cut off their retreat. Before commencing this march, he strengthened himself with some of Gen. Jackson's regiments. He has now, it is said, a force largely superior to that of the enemy he is confronting.

It is supposed that Reynolds was visiting his camp at Stipes' when captured by Lee's men.

The enemy on Cheat Mountain are said to be almost destitute of provisions. A messenger from them was captured, bearing a letter imploring supplies, however small. It was confidently believed that on yesterday, the 18th, they would be compelled, by hunger, to come out of their intrenchments and attempt to cut their way through our lines, or lay down their arms in general surrender. This latter result is much the more probable, if the information above detailed be correct. They would hardly venture, with their General gone, to attack a superior force fighting under the eye of their Commander-in-Chief. If they should, however, venture upon so desperate a course, it is not probable that many could escape to tell the tale."

CONNECTICUT.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Whereas, The number of volunteers authorized by the General Assembly, at the May session, to be enlisted from this State, has been organized into regiments, which regiments have gone into the service of the United States, or are now rendezvousing, and additional companies have already offered, and are daily presenting themselves for acceptance; and the rebellion now raging against the authority of the General Government has increased in magnitude and power, so as to demand a greater military force for its early and complete suppression; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed "an act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," by which a direct tax of $308,214 was apportioned to the State of Connecticut, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. if assumed and paid prior to a specified time, and early legislation is necessary to secure the benefit of such proposed deduction:

Therefore, believing that for the foregoing reasons there is a "special emergency," which justifies the reassembling of the Legislature, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution, I hereby convene the General Assembly, at Hartford, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking such action in reference to the subjects specified as may be in accordance with the public interest.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at
[L. S.] Hartford, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1861.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By his Excellency's command.
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

THE UNION MEN IN EAST TENNESSEE

The following is a paragraph from the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, of Sept. 10:

"Blood has been spilled in Greene County, the home of ANDY JOHNSON! The Lincolnites have been keeping up the excitement there—*drilling companies under the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and threatening death to Southern Rights men.* Among the leaders of these rebellionists, was a Capt. DAVID FRY. An order was issued for his arrest, and a detachment of Capt. JAMES FRY'S Company, stationed at Midway, under his command, went to make the arrest.

The Greene County Lincolnites connived at DAVE FRY'S escape. Capt. JAMES FRY arrested several men implicated in the escape of his Lincolnite namesake, and, it is supposed, still has them in custody. In retaliation, a party of nearly fifty Lincolnites attacked a force of twelve or fifteen Confederate soldiers stationed at Cedar Creek, killing one of them, named JAMES HENEGAR, after which they retreated to the bushes, and, after firing several rounds, escaped. This is the legitimate fruit of ANDY JOHNSON'S treason. It is time that his coadjutors in East Tennessee were brought to justice."

THE FLEET OFF FORT MACON.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, Sept. 10.

A report reached here from Fort Macon to the effect that an officer of the garrison and the captain of an English ship now lying in Beaufort harbor, had visited the British man-of-war which has been lying off at that place for several days, the day previous, and learned from the captain of the war vessel that the Federal fleet would be at Beaufort to attack Fort Macon on Friday night or Saturday morning. This naturally caused some little flush of feeling on the part of our citizens, which, however, was allayed on Saturday morning on the arrival of the cars, by learning that no such occurrence had happened.

We saw and conversed with an intelligent gentleman, a member of the garrison, who came up from Macon on Saturday morning, and learned from him that the British vessel had been boarded by our men, who learned from the crew that the Federals do intend an early attack, but they did not know the exact time.

They also obtained some other important information relative to the late engagement at Hatteras, which the Federal officers studiously avoided giving in their official reports to the War Department. The British war steamer, it seems, was off Hatteras and witnessed the entire bombardment, and reports, as a fact coming under her own knowledge, that the Federals, in their attempt to land troops, not only lost the guns and fuel of the *Harriet Lane*, but also lost two surf boats and sixty men drowned. It turns out, therefore, that their actual loss in killed outnumbers ours at least three to one.

Since writing the above, we have been handed a private letter from an officer of the fort, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I myself do not anticipate an attack here immediately, but have no doubt our turn will come next. The garrison has been placed under the strictest discipline, and extensive preparations have been made to resist an attack.

I assure you they will not find a Hatteras at Fort Macon.

The naval officers and marines who were sent here from Norfolk to instruct us in firing came over this afternoon, and the commandant called out our company, to give them a specimen of our proficiency in the drill. They witnessed our experiments, and said it was as well done as any one could do, and carried the marines back without putting them to the guns."

ALL FOR THE UNION.

Mr. R. M. CORWINE, who was nominated by the Unconditional Union Convention of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, has declined the honor, in a letter dated St. Louis, Sept. 16. He writes:

"So long as public affairs remain in this present distracted condition, no judicial position can be of any practical significance. If the Government fail to maintain itself as a unity throughout its territory, it will be very undesirable to hold an office for the exposition of laws which have no stability, and which are of no real value for the protection of life, liberty, or the enforcement of public or private rights. To avert such dire consequences, I am here as an humble member of the Army under Major-Gen. FREMONT, which is cooperating to suppress—I trust, suddenly and thoroughly—this wide-spread rebellion. Whatever of usefulness I have shall be given to this end, and I must, therefore, decline the presentation of my name on the occasion referred to."

Col. W. H. MERRITT, who was nominated for the position of Lieut.-Governor of Iowa, by the Democrats. Writing from Cedar Rapids, under date of Sept. 9, he says:

"Feeling the obligations of my country and posterity to be more tender and sacred than those of party, I resolved to ignore all party ties for the time being; advocate a union of all parties for a successful and vigorous prosecution of the war; and enter the list as a soldier to do battle for his country. Since adopting that resolution I have seen no sufficient reason to change my opinion. On the contrary, I feel that every hour and every day increases the responsibility of the citizen to his Government; the husband to his wife, and the father to his offspring.

Considerations of business have also had their influence in determining my course on this occasion. Should I abandon the military service, my attention must be given to my private business, which is in a very unsettled state.

The reasons above stated will, I trust, be sufficient with every candid and patriotic citizen, to justify me in the course I have felt called upon to adopt.

Having spoken and acted for the Union organization in this State, my vote must be given for the Union ticket nominated at Des Moines City on the 28th ult.

When the war is over—and I have an abiding faith that we shall emerge from the contest before many months with the stars and stripes proudly floating from every State Capitol in the Confederacy—then I shall expect to resume my former place in the organization of the Democratic Party; and do good service in a political cause second only to the welfare of our common country."

SENATOR THOMSON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

The following patriotic letter was received from Hon. J. R. THOMSON, United States Senator from New-Jersey, in response to an invitation to attend the Union meeting at Newark:

PRINCETON, Sept. 19, 1861.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, extending to me an invitation to attend and address the great Union meeting to be held in Newark on the 20th inst. I regret exceedingly that arrangements, which I had made for that day elsewhere, will not permit me to be present with you *in person* on this occasion, as I will be with you in *heart and in mind*. Never was there a time, in the history of our country, when a union of all patriots was so much required as at this day. Nothing, perhaps, has given more encouragement to the leaders of the great Southern rebellion than a supposed division of sentiment at the North in reference to it. The mere appearance of division of opinion as to the duty and necessity of crushing it out, without terms or conditions, has led them, and will continue to lead them, to make extraordinary exertions and sacrifices, in the vain hope of receiving support from Northern allies, and thus ultimately of securing the triumph of disunion. The time has come when they must be disabused of such vain expectations. The time has come when the claims of country rise far superior to those of party, or any earthly consideration. No sacrifice of prejudice, or feeling or means can be too great to save one's country. The time, too, has come (and it need not be concealed) when we of the loyal States must yield to rebels in arms against their Government, or they must return to their allegiance to it. An "irrepressible conflict" was inaugurated by them at "Sumter," and it must be continued until the flag of the Union shall float again over the capitols of the South, or the emblem of their Confederacy shall hang from the domes of the capitol at Washington, the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia, and of Faneuil Hall in Boston.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JNO. R. THOMSON.

FLAG-OFFICER OF THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Flag-officer LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH, recently appointed to the command of the Northern division of the Atlantic Squadron, was born in the City of Washington, and is a son of the late CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, for many years Secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners. He entered the Navy at an unusually early age, June 18, 1812, having personally solicited his appointment from President MADISON, and passing through the various grades became a Post-Captain Sept. 14, 1855. When a Lieutenant on board the *Porpoise*, Oct. 16, 1827, he was distinguished by the dashing manner in which he captured a piratical brig, by boarding, driving the pirates into their boats, and finally to the shore, keeping up a running fire and producing great slaughter among them.

From 1853 to 1857 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a position for which his studies had fitted him in an eminent degree, and the duties of which he performed with marked ability—receiving the special commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Among the ships which he has commanded may be mentioned the *Ohio*, 74; *Cumberland*, 44, and *Congress*, 44. With the last named, for two years past the flag-ship of Commodore SANDS, he has returned from the Brazil Station within a few weeks, earnestly desirous of drawing his sword in the cause of that country which he prizes beyond his life.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 19.

We are informed by a gentleman, lately from Georgia, that coffee in most parts of that State was 50 cents per pound, bacon 22 cents, and money extremely scarce. Flour could be had at reasonable prices, while fresh beef commanded but 7 to 8 cents. But as other articles of food for which they have depended upon the North become scarcer and higher, of course these articles will rise in price. The Georgians have, in some parts of the State, raised good crops of wheat, but there were fears that the cotton crop would be greatly injured by the long continued rains, which, our informant says, he observed had already effected it. Still later, the Southern papers are expressing similar fears, and if the rains have continued till now, the crop will be greatly lessened, both in quality and quantity. The publishers are alarmed for a supply of printing paper, for while they have any amount of material in the shape of cotton for making it, the manufacturers cannot obtain the chemicals necessary for its perfection. The blockade is growing closer, and still closer, and they are becoming more and more disheartened in view of the future. There were great complaints against the Commissariats for the stinted provisions for the Army, which were constantly growing worse, and they had been forwarded in such quantities to Virginia to keep the Army provisioned that they were growing scarce. The knowing ones showed signs of distrust in the success of the experiment they are engaged in, but were keeping up the contest in the vague hopes that something as yet unthought of "might turn up" to their advantage.

From the Boston Traveller.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Savannah *News*, of Sept. 6. The editor announces that he has been compelled to increase the subscription price of his paper, in consequence of the diminished income of the office, growing out of the stagnation of business generally. Advertising, he says, is almost wholly suspended.

A correspondent of the *News* recommends the enrollment of every male in the State between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and the suspension of all business after 2 P. M., in order that they may be thoroughly drilled in military tactics by competent officers, so that the State may be a thorough military camp upon the approach of the enemy.

A State Convention had been called, to meet at Milledgeville, to nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors.

A vessel laden with coffee and fruit ran the blockade at St. Augustine, Fla., on the 26th ult. The Federal fleet had exchanged shots with the Florida shore batteries, without result.

THE CHEROKEES.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chieftain, continues firmly to resist all attempts made by the rebels to swerve him from the consistent position of neutrality assumed by him at the outbreak of the present unhappy contest. ALBERT PIKE, the Indian Agent of the pretended Southern Confederacy, has written to the old Chief, full of the blandishments of flattery, ingeniously intended to court the old man into an abandonment of his policy. Having essayed to bring about a conversion by the gentle tones of persuasion without effecting his object, the Little Rock poet, despairing of success, then tries what virtue there is in a mild kind of a threat. It appears that a generous proposition had been made to Ross by the Confederates in relation to the Indian lands lying on the border. In allusion to this proposition, PIKE intimates to Ross that, whereas, the latter "having rejected the terms offered by him of an alliance offensive and defensive, the proposition that the Confederate States will ever feel bound to pay the Cherokee people the purchase money of the 80,000 acres of land lying between Kansas and Missouri is now withdrawn forever."

The old Cherokee does not seem to swallow the bait thrown out to him by the fishy PIKE. He possesses too much sagacity to allow of his being duped by such seductive promises.

THE KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig.

The force employed in the work about the yard is 1,700 men, and 22 yoke of oxen, for the latter of which the owners are paid fifty cents per day and keeping. The monthly pay roll to the men is not far from $35,000. Fifty men are constantly employed on gun-carriages alone, and last week an order for sixteen from Gen. FREMONT'S command were sent off at an hour's notice. There are four war vessels now building—two side-wheel steamers and two gun-boats. One of the gun-boats (the *Kearsage*) was launched a few days ago, and is now in the dry dock, coppered, and being rapidly finished. The other is on the stocks, nearly planked up, and is to be launched in about 25 days. The steamers also are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 23.

The schooner *Charles A. Hicksher*, from Port of Spain on the 6th inst., arrived here in ballast yesterday. She reports that a French frigate touched at Port of Spain on the 5th inst., and reported having been boarded on the 1st inst., off Surinam, by the privateer *Sumter*, which was sailing under French colors.

PERFECTLY RIGHT.

Among the names of one hundred and fifty-eight persons indicted for treason by the United States District Court at Wheeling, are those of HENRY A. WISE and his son OLIVER JENNINGS WISE.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN ON THE CRISIS.

A few evenings since, at a Union meeting in Bangor, Me., Vice-President HAMLIN made the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow-citizens:

I came here this evening with no purpose or intention of addressing you, and certain I am that I shall not depart from that purpose; but there is an inspiration in the occasion that will justify a single word, and still allow me not to depart from the rule I had adopted. First let me say, in these uncounted faces of honest men who have come up here to renew their allegiance at the altar of their country, there is manifest an earnestness and a unity of purpose which cannot but send a sympathetic thrill through every patriotic heart, and, sir, I would take more pleasure in presiding over such a meeting than over the most august body in the world. [Applause.]

In these piping times of war, you have come together, my friends, for the purpose of counseling with each other, I apprehend, not only of what are the obligations to your Government, but of conferring together upon the perils by which we are surrounded and the calamities of war which are now devastating our land. And I am glad of the occasion to say that in my judgment the time has come when there are to be in this land but two parties—the one for the country and the other against it; let the dead bury their dead; in the living present the patriot will forget the partisan; in the living present he who loves his country will rally to her support. [Applause.] What care we, Sir, about antecedents of men in times like these? Let us simply ask what are the duties that devolve upon us now as citizens—those duties let us perform, and in solid column march shoulder to shoulder in their discharge. If upon the abstract questions growing out of the administration of Government there is difference of opinion, let that difference slumber till we have first suppressed the flames that are burning around us, till we have killed the rebellion, and then we will settle the differences of opinion, if any shall exist.

There has been a great deal said about peace, and a great deal said about war; and my impression is that the belligerent has been rather in the ascendant this evening; but I must confess that like the belligerent in the play, my thoughts are turned on peace; I am a peace man and for peace, and I am willing to fight for it; and I am here flanked on either side with two majestic peace-makers—the very best instruments known to man to make peace in times like the present; I am for a peace, and I want it founded upon that basis that shall not entail upon my children the necessity of again passing through this ordeal. I am for a peace, but I want that peace that shall elevate us in the eyes of all the world, and which shall demonstrate that there is integrity and capacity enough in men for self-government; and I want a peace, too, that shall give security to the gallant men in the rebel States who have come forward and sacrificed their fortunes and almost their lives at the altar of patriotism. I want to make a peace with your JOHNSONS and your HOLTS, and men of that class—with men that are loyal to the country, and not with rebels who have muskets in their hands. [Applause.] Now, my friends, this is my "peace policy," and I think it does not vary a great deal from that policy which meets your approval. There are two ways of effecting a peace: one way is to make a peace with rebels whose hands are now dripping with the blood of your gallant brethren, and another is to make a peace with loyal men; and I am for the latter; and any time when they will allow me I am ready to act.

But I promised you, Sir, that I would not make a speech, and I assure you that I will not violate that promise. I want to say one thing more, and that is that the signs of the times throughout the land augur for the right. Everywhere the Federal forces, to support and maintain our Government, are increasing and improving. Everywhere the signs indicate that rebellion must, as it will, go to the wall. And, Sir, there has been no period of time, not even after that time when the first shot was fired at Sumter, a shot that every American felt here—no moment of time since then has there been a greater readiness to meet the demands of the Government than is witnessed in this State now. Look at the rapidity with which troops are recruited here in your own city—full companies of riflemen in a very few days—with what alacrity they come to answer the calls of their country. And, Sir, whatever may be demanded of this Pine Tree State, I think I make no assertion which I am not warranted in making when I declare that every demand will be answered as a patriotic State should answer it; and that some of the people of our country shall, after the present troubles have passed away, be able to say with more truth than ever, that we did our duty to our country and we love to enjoy the blessings of the Government beneath which we live and all can say, "A home and a country remain still for us." [Cheers.]

SEIZURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 28.

In the United States District Court, before Judge CADWALADER, proclamation for the third time was yesterday made in the following cases, requiring claimants to "come forward and file their claims, if any they have, or submit to condemnation of their interest in the vessels and other property seized by the United States." The first proclamation was made on the 13th, and the second on the 20th inst. The third and last proclamation having been yesterday made in open Court, and no parties having filed their claims, a final decree of condemnation will be to-day entered; and, after a notice of ten days, the property will be put up at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder by the United States Marshal.

The vessels seized under the act of Congress, July 13, 1861, and to be condemned, unless proper claims are filed and verified, are as follows:

United States *vs.* the bark *Benjamin Hallett*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *Emma Amelia*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of Georgia.

United States *vs.* the schooner *Alice*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *G. W. Hyndon*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *John S. Lee*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *A. M. Shindler* belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *J. H. Burnett*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *Alliance*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* the schooner *Burrowes*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina.

The United States *vs.* the schooner *Eagle*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of Eastern Virginia.

United States *vs.* the schooner *Arietes*, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of Eastern Virginia.

Proclamation for the third time was also made in the following cases:

United States *vs.* One small box gold metal, marked (V. IVI. O. BSS., Gold, Charlotte Mint.) Owned in whole or in part by citizens of North Carolina.

United States *vs.* three horses, a buggy, and other articles, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of Eastern Virginia.

United States *vs.* the brig *Herald*.

United States *vs.* the cargo of schooner *Amelia*.

United States *vs.* schooner *Albion* and cargo.

United States *vs.* schooner *George C. Baker*.

In the following cases first proclamation was made:

United States *vs.* schooner *Theresa C.*

United States *vs.* the schooner *Susan Jane*.

The vessels *Benj. J. Hallett, Emma Amelia, Alice, G. W. Hyndon, John S. Lee, A. M. Shindler, J. H. Burnett, Alliance, Burrowes, Eagle, Arietes* and *Susan Jane*, were seized by the Surveyor of the Port, in the harbor.

The *Herald, Amelia, Albion, George C. Baker* and *Theresa C*, were captured at sea and brought in as prizes.

THE MASSACRE ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Committee of Practical Mechanics, of Cincinnati, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the Ohio and Mississipi Railroad Company, to investigate the cause of the recent disaster on that road, report as follows:

Joseph C. Butler, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR: At your request the undersigned repaired to Bridge No. 48, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, where the unfortunate disaster occurred on the night of the 16th of September, and respectfully report:

That after a careful examination of said bridge No. 48, and other bridges built at the same time and of the same materials, in the immediate vicinity, we have unanimously come to the conclusion that said accident was not occasioned by any insufficiency of the timbers or iron work.

That on the west end of the bridge, about four feet from the abutment, we found a broken rail, which, we believe, caused the accident; as the locomotive and tender passed over the bridge in safety, drawing after it one of the passenger cars; this car, as appears from the marks upon the timbers, misplacing the iron and cross-ties, which threw the remainder of tee cars from the track as they entered the west end of the bridge, thus precipitating them against the truss and cord of the bridge and breaking it down, and not from any weakness or decay of the timbers. We also found the iron work of a superior quality and workmanship.

We submit for your inspection the broken rail, which we believe was the cause of the accident, and a diagram of the bridge and of Beaver Creek, over which it passed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM McCAMMON,
JOHN M. KELLY,
HARVEY DE CAMP,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 25, 1861. Committee.

SEYMOUR, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

To the Public:

We, the undersigned, having been called upon by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to examine the bridge No. 48, where the late disaster to the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment occurred, together with some other bridges in the same vicinity and of similar plan, have attended to that duty with a view, if possible, of ascertaining the immediate cause of the disaster; and upon careful examination have arrived at the following conclusion, viz:

That the bridge where the dreadful loss of life took place was in every respect sufficient for the purposes for which it was intended. The timber was sound and the iron work of the best quality.

We also examined several other bridges on the road built at the same time and of the same character and quality of timber, and found them sound and of the most substantial build. We have no hesitation in saying that it was no defect of the bridge that caused the accident, but it was, in our opinion, caused by the breaking of a rail at the west end of the bridge, thereby throwing the cars off the track and precipitating them against the side of the bridge, knocking out the braces, which were the only support to the arch, which, consequently, must have fallen. We also found marks of the car wheels upon the cross-ties of the bridge, which is evidence they must have been off the track before entering the bridge. The locomotive and one car passed over the bridge before its destruction. Respectfully submitted.

M. H. COOK,
WM. CAMERON,
PHILIP HINKLE,
WM. BROMWELL.

SENATOR WILKINSON, OF MINNESOTA.

In a letter discussing the position of parties in Minnesota, Senator WILKINSON says:

"I am free to admit that I deprecate a party warfare at this time, with all the personal bitterness and acrimony which such contests are very apt to engender, or so long as we are engaged in this terrible war, which rebellion and treason have brought upon the country.

I fear the national struggle in which we are engaged is much more ponderous in its dimensions than most of our people suppose. As I look upon this rebellion, it will require all the strength, and courage, and virtue, there is in the loyal States, to put it down. I feel certain that if the Government is sustained in this crisis, it will be at a great sacrifice of treasure and blood, because we are engaged with an enemy more merciless, more ruthless, than are the savages upon our frontier.

This rebellion must be put down, no matter what the cost; but that we may the more effectually crush it out, we should be united. It was for this reason I wished the Union men of our State might act in concert.

But I am free to admit that I have never looked upon this Union movement in our State as being likely to bring about this result. Indeed, I fear that if that ticket had been kept in the field, it would have tended to alienate the feelings of our people rather than to have united them.

THE ALBANY MILITARY DEPOT AND ITS BRANCHES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The hardest worked military man in the State just now is Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE. The branch-dépôt system has augmented his labors tenfold.

We subjoin a list of the dépôts under Gen. RATHBONE'S supervision, the officers in immediate command, and the number of men already rendezvoused:

Albany—Gen. RATHBONE	1,700
Buffalo—Gen. SCROGGS	600
Rochester—Col. CROOKS	500
Geneseo—Col. WOOD	600
Auburn—Col. DODGE	700
Syracuse—	400
Oswego—Major DE FORREST	700
Ogdensburgh—Col. THORNDIKE	800
Cortlandville—Col. GREEN	600
Kingston—Col. PRATT	700
Boonville—Col. WHEELOCK	500
Saratoga—Col. McKEAN	600
Plattsburgh—	400
Westfield—Col. PORTER	700
Troy—Col. MUNSON	300
Total	9,800

Five or six of these regiments will be full within a fortnight; and all doubtless within thirty days.

In addition to these, Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, Commandant at the Elmira Dépôt, has about 2,000 men—parts of several regiments—to take care of.

From all of which facts it will be inferred that no draft will be necessary to fill up the full quota of 25,000 men; although it may be necessary to consolidate some of the regiments still in skeleton.

THE WAR IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

An Illinois paper referring to the movement of the population of the Southern counties of that State, in support of the war, makes this revelation:

"We are informed by a gentleman just from the Ninth Congressional District that there has been a complete revolution among the people on the war question. Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, Congressman from that District, has been appointed Colonel, and has his regiment about ready to take the field. Many who a few days ago were of the compromise stamp are now enthusiastic for the war. LOGAN declares that he and other compromising men in Congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort. They sent MAY to Richmond to ascertain if the Confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. LOGAN declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government."

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 27.

To-day, Col. H. KELLY, a merchant of New-York City, doing business in Greenwich-street, arrived in this city. He was taken prisoner, about the first of the present month, by the rebels, at Accotink, Virginia, and was taken to Richmond, where he was confined. At the time of his capture, he was on the way to Fredericksburgh, where he had an interest in some mines, and, while stopping at an inn at Accotink over-night, was arrested by a party of Col. STEWART'S Cavalry, and by them taken to their encampment and confined for a week, being exhibited, in the meantime, as a "Live Yankee," and almost as much amused at the curiosity of his captors as they were at his appearance. From the camp he was taken to Fairfax Station, and from thence conveyed to Richmond, where he was lodged in the county jail. Through the influence of some friends in Richmond, he succeeded in gaining a hearing before LYONS, Commissioner of the Confederate States, who reported favorably upon his case to the rebel Secretary of War. He was then released, and made his way North.

Messrs. MAGRAW and HARRIS are still in custody, and there is apparently no chance of their liberation. They receive but little favor from the rebels. HARRIS asks that he may be sent back to Kentucky. He and his companions are allowed to sleep in the Courthouse. E. T. BOTHWELL, Naval officer, a resident of Washington, who was captured by a privateer, with Gen. KAUNTZ, also captured in a similar manner off North Carolina, some time since, were allowed their liberty, on parole, until news was received in Richmond of the incarceration of the pirates in the Tombs in New-York, when it was decided to hold Gen. KAUNTZ as a hostage for those men. —— EYSTER, a merchant of Chambersburgh, Penn., is among the prisoners. He was taken while bargaining at Charlestown, Va., for a carriage to enable him to reach Winchester. He was confined for five weeks in a tobacco warehouse, at Richmond, and so irksome was the imprisonment, and so brutal his treatment, that he requested the guard to shoot him. Three weeks ago he succeeded in being placed in better quarters.

Among the other prisoners were Col. SELDEN, of Washington, taken by a privateer, and an artist, named SHURTLIFF, of New-York, who was captured two months ago. He was attached to BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade, and while out scouting with a party near Newport's News, was made prisoner at the same time Major RAWLINGS, it will be remembered, was shot.

From one hundred and fifty to two hundred prisoners are sent daily from Richmond to Charleston and New-Orleans. No more, however, are sent to North Carolina.

A number of Yankees from Maine, wood-choppers, are in confinement at Richmond.

The prisoners are furnished with two meals per diem, consisting of a piece of corn bread of the size of a man's hand, one herring, and a slice of bacon as long as the middle finger. The Colonel paid one dollar daily for his meals while in prison. He has a number of friends in Richmond, who did not dare to accost him publicly, however, the feeling against Unionists being very strong.

Mr. BENJAMIN is now the Acting Secretary of War of the rebel States. It is probable that Bishop POLK will receive the permanent appointment to that position in a few days.

A NEW WAY OF PUTTING IT.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Essex-street Church, Boston, preached, on Fast Day, from Ezekiel, 37: 15 to 19. He believed the Union a necessity both to the North and the South, and that for purposes of self-defence we must be one people. If we come out of the war one people, the capacity of men for self-government would be settled forever. If we are defeated, Republics will be thought impossible. We have sinned against each other, and reviled each other, but the Government has not sinned against the South.

This war is to go on until either the North is brought to entertain the opinions upon Slavery which candid Christian people of the South now hold, or until it concludes to leave to the South all moral responsibility for that which it regards as a heinous crime. If this war is to become a war for emancipation we have not begun to see trouble yet. Such as the world has not seen will be our struggle if the Administration is forced from its noble stand. If the war is thus to be perverted, we may yet see BEAUREGARD and SCOTT fighting under the same flag. We must accept the issue of Union and toleration, or disunion."

COL. VAN WYCK.

From the Newburgh News.

Congressman VAN WYCK was on Monday unanimously elected Colonel of the Tenth Legion, which is now being recruited in this region, and which owes its inception and advanced condition, in a great degree, to the personal exertions of Mr. VAN WYCK. After his election, he addressed the assembled soldiery in an eloquent and patriotic strain, setting forth the merits of the cause in which they had enlisted, as also their duties as good and loyal soldiers. The new honor thus conferred upon Mr. VAN WYCK is one which he did not covet, and which he sought to avoid; but the voice of the regiment was single-toned and imperative, and he had to yield his own to its preference.

MUNITIONS FOR THE WEST.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Arms and ammunitions are being rapidly forwarded from the East to the Western States. Scarcely a train of cars or a steamer from New-York reaches this city, that does not bring both, destined for Kentucky and Missouri. Twenty-eight hundred stand of arms, purchased in New-York by an agent of Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, were forwarded to St. Louis, *viá* Central Railroad, on Tuesday last. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, *five million cartridges* were sent away from the Watervliet Arsenal. Four complete six-pounder batteries and six thirty-two-pounder batteries were also completed and shipped. A car laden with arms and ammunition, destined for Kentucky, came up on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday morning, reaching here at 6 o'clock. The arms, &c., were immediately transported to the Central Railroad Dépôt, and left in the Express train yesterday morning for their place of destination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be taken up, and when disposed of the following enumerated causes will be called—Nos. 221½, 344, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350, 208, 351, 352.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No calendar for the remainder of the term.

Practice on Motion to Strike Out False Answer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Mussina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This cause came up on appeal from an order denying motion to strike out the answer of defendants, Stillman & Belden, on the ground that the answer was false. It appeared, from the order appealed from, that the motion at Special Term was denied, on the ground of *laches*—the Court, at Special Term, (Leonard, Justice,) holding that the motion should have been sooner made. It appeared that the amended answer sought to be stricken out, was filed or served, in May, 1859. It also appeared that the plaintiff, soon after the filing of defendants' original answer, in March, 1858, made a motion to strike it out, for the want of a proper verification, which was denied. The plaintiff subsequently obtained an order for the examination of defendant Stillman as a witness, upon whose statements the verification of the answer purports to have been made, who, refusing to obey the order as to the completion of his examination, a motion was made by plaintiff to strike out the answer, unless he should appear and testify, which was granted. The testimony of Stillman, and one of the other defendants, Alling, was taken under the order for their examination.

The counsel for defendants, Lot C. Clark, on the cause being called on, made a preliminary objection, to the effect that the Justice at Special Term had denied the motion, on the ground of plaintiff's *laches* in not making it in season, the cause having been noticed for trial, and put on the Circuit Calendar, since the testimony was taken on which it was proposed to strike out the answer.

The preliminary objection thus made was met by plaintiff's counsel, L. Sherwood, denying that this was a case of *laches*; that it was the right of the plaintiffs, whenever they clearly ascertained that the answer was false, to move to strike it out; and that this right, as established by the law of this Court and its practice, could be exercised at any time before trial. He referred to Code of Practice, sec. 152; The People *vs.* McCumber, 18th N. Y. Rep., 315; Brewster & Bostwick *vs.* Hall, 6th Cow. 34; Belden *vs.* Devoe, 12th Wen., 223; Broome County Bank *vs.* Lewis *et al.*, 18th Wen., 565; Darrow *vs.* Miller, 5th Howard, 247; Thorn *et al. vs.* N. Y. Central Mills, 10th How., 24; Manufacturers' Bank *vs.* Hitchcock, 14 How., 406; Nicholas *vs.* Jones, 6th How., 359.

The notice of the plaintiff's motion, amongst other matter, embraced as the foundation of the application for striking out the answer, the affidavit of Simon Mussina—the testimony of two of the defendants, Stillman and Alling, taken on plaintiff's order for their examination, together with the complaint and answer, and depositions taken and filed by defendants. It was assumed that the affidavit of the plaintiff Mussina was positive as to the truth of the complaint, and the falsity of the answer—that the testimony of Stillman and Alling demolished the written answer spread upon the record by defendants; and that the depositions taken and filed by the defendants were equally conclusive in establishing the falsity of the answer—that the defendants' attorney and counsel, in their respective opposing affidavits, had in no respect sworn to the truth of the answer, nor intimated a belief as to its truth, but had merely asserted that the answer was put in good faith; nor in their arguments at the Special Term had they denied that the answer was false.

The important question arises in this case, whether plaintiffs were bound to proceed and make their motion to strike out at the earliest possible day; or, whether from motives of policy or certainty, they might wait until they were satisfied that the defendant, by his own testimony drawn out on plaintiff's examination, had disabled himself from controverting the plaintiff's affidavit as to the falsity of the answer.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCUNN presiding, the following sentences have been passed upon parties whose cases were previously noticed, and in which sentence was deferred: John W. Adams, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years. William Taggart, for an assault with a dangerous weapon—State Prison two years. Wesley Powell, for forgery in the fourth degree—State Prison two years. Robert Kehoe, for assault and battery—City Prison for ten days. Ellen Robinson, for passing counterfeit money—Penitentiary for six months. Jas Murray, for petty larceny—Penitentiary six months, and fine of $100. Adjourned to Monday morning.

Notice to the Bar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON has directed that a calendar of appeal cases be made up for the ensuing term, commencing October 21. All cases on this calendar will be heard during the term. Members of the Bar are requested to order their copies of apostles from the Clerk's Office, as required by the rules, as early as possible.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Joseph M. Strong* vs. *Samuel D. Bradford*.—Allowance of $250 granted.

Chadwick vs. *Booth et al.*—Motion denied on the sole ground that the title of the plaintiff to the note is sufficiently put in issue without prejudice.

George W. White vs. *Robert J. Vandervoort*.—Motion granted, provided defendant stipulates not to prosecute; if he does not do so the motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 28, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	91¾	1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	98
5,000 do.	91¾	20 Metropolitan Bank.	85
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90½	5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	84⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81	287 Pac. Mail St. Co.	88
1,000 Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101	100 do. s30	87¾
40,950 Tr. 6 p. c. 2 Y'r.	98¾	280 Gal. & Chic. R.	69⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '70.	90	582 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
1,700 Ohio State 6s, '86.	90	15 do.	73½
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '70.	84	50 Erie Railway	25⅜
4,000 Mh. State 6s, '78.	81½	100 do.	25⅝
2,000 Michigan 7s.	87½	100 Ill. Cen R. Scrip	66
2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	43⅝	50 Cl. & Pitts. R.	10
1,000 do.	43½	29 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
2,000 Virginia State 6s	49	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	29¾
5,000 do. s30	49	300 do.	29⅝
5,000 do.	49	26 do.	29⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s.	59½	350 Chic. & R. I. R.	45
53,000 Missouri State 6s.	42½	100 do. s10	45
5,000 do. s30	42⅝	50 do. b10	45⅛
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	55	500 do.	45⅛
5,000 Cal. State 7s.	81½	200 do. b10	45¼
5,000 do.	81½	250 do. s10	45⅛
1,000 Bklyn C. W. L.	97½	300 do.	45⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	103½	100 do. s30	45¼
1,000 do.	103	100 do. s60	45⅛
1,500 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	88
5,000 do.	90⅝	37 do.	88¼
16,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81	50 do. s30	88
20,000 Tr'y 6 ℘ c. 2 Y'r.	98¾	10 do.	88⅜
9,000 Missouri St. 6s.	42½	25 do. s9	88⅛
10,000 do. b4	42½	7 Panama Railroad	114
2,000 Virginia State 6s	49	10 do.	114⅛
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	10 do.	115
3,000 L.E. & W. 1st M. b	67	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	29⅞
250 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	31⅜	125 Chi. & R. I. R.	45⅛
50 do. b30	31⅜	6 Mil. & P. du C. 1st P	72
20 New-York Cen. R.	73⅜		

SATURDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in town to-day, the guest of Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce, in Twenty-fourth-street. He was in conference with the Joint Committee of the Associated Banks of the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, until 2 o'clock, and after he had retired, a resolution to accept the second option of $50,000,000 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds was passed; the necessary details of the arrangement to be announced early next week. It is not improbable that the third option of $50,000,000 may also be acted upon before the Secretary leaves town.

The Stock market was steady, to-day, on most descriptions, but without decided movement, except in Governments, for which the demand is good on the 6 ℘ cents. of 1881, and 5 ℘ cents. of 1874, and for Panama, Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed, all of which sold at an advance. New-York Central, Galena and Toledo, steady, at about yesterday's prices. Missouris, a fraction easier. At the close this afternoon the following prices were quoted, 98⅝ ℘ cent. being refused for Treasury Notes:

Central	73⅜	Illinois Central	66
Erie	25⅝	Missouris	42⅛
Rock Island	45⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¼
Galena	69⅞	U. S. 5s, 1874	81
Toledo	29⅞	Treasury Notes, 1860	98⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	31⅝	Panama	115
Pacific	88⅛	Reading	84¼

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Total receipts	$603,513 56
Total payments	480,639 68
Total balance	13,103,484 19

Included in the receipts were $444,000 for Treasury Notes, and $12,000 for Customs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Exchange on New-York par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 47 bbls. Ashes, 21,568 bbls. Flour, 35 bbls. Corn Meal, 191,956 bushels Wheat, 284,160 bushels Corn, 397 bushels Rye, 3,400 bushels Barley, 20,593 bushels Oats, 88 bushels Malt, 2,847 packages Provisions, and 1,283 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspector's warehouse, this morning, 1,067 bbls., including 850 bbls. Pots, and 237 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A pretty fair business has been transacted in desirable styles of work, since our last, and prices have exhibited rather more steadiness and buoyancy. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, of this morning, "Western buyers are not quite so numerous, but orders from that section are coming in more freely, and with a fair demand from the New-England and Provincial trade, a very good feeling pervades the market. The demand for Army Shoes is also good, and the prospects of the trade are quite as encouraging as could be expected. Prices of all desirable work are well sustained, and tending upward, the advance in Leather, and the higher prices paid to workmen, having, within a few weeks, materially increased the cost of manufacture. Manufacturers and workmen continue to be quite fully employed, mostly in filling contracts, and in all branches of the trade a very good feeling prevails. For California, there has been a fair inquiry, and advices from that market report no material change. Among the shipments of the week, we notice 223 cases by the *Grace Hammond*, from this port. From New-York, the shipments have been 169 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	465	4,799
Since Jan. 1	72,553	153,369
Total	73,018	158,168

COAL—Has been in limited demand at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 150 bags Rio, at 15c.@15½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo, at 14¾c., cash; and 650 bags Laguayra, in bond, at 14c., nett cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The market is very quiet to-day, and prices are somewhat nominal. We quote Middling Uplands at 21c.@21½c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less plenty and less active to-day; prices, however, are sustained. The export inquiry is fair, chiefly for shipping brands of extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio. The demand from the home trade is moderate, and high grades are quoted steady. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@5 85, mainly at $5 60@$5 70; rejected do. do., at $5 20@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more demand at buoyant rates. Sales 3,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and firm. Sales 900 bbls., including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 75, and [illegible] sour at $5 40 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 75@$3 [illegible] for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered and purchased to-day. The demand from shippers has been restricted. Prices have not varied materially. The day's sales add up 294,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 35@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 [illegible]; Red Western, poor to prime, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 [illegible]; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 22@$1 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, $1 16@$1 [illegible]; Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 21; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, $1 10@$1 20; White and Amber State on private terms; White Kentucky, $1 35@$1 40—the latter rate delivered—℘ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly at an advance of 1½c. ℘ bushel, but closed heavily. Sales 260,000 bushels, part to arrive, at [illegible] for damaged to very choice mixed Western, closing at 54c. for sound; 57c. for Western Yellow, and [illegible] for do. White, and 69c. for White Southern, very choice, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35½c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 68c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unchanged, small lots of State were sold at 65c.@67c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand at uniform prices, at 45c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in more request, at previous rates. We quote: New, at 16c.@21c.; last year's crop, at 14c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in lively demand, at advancing prices. The inquiry from the trade has been very good. Week's receipts, 1,850 Hides; week's sales, 82,048 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WILSON & WEIDEMEYER, 9,200 Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., at [illegible] 22c., six months usual selection; 500 Buenos Ayres, for Baltimore, 22 ℔s., at 22c., six months usual selection; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 ℔s., at 19½c. cash, in bond, usual selection; 4,000 Buenos Ayres, Kips, to go East, 11 ℔s., part at 20c., six months, usual selection; 3,000 Montevideo, 21 ℔s., at 21c., six months, usual selection; 1,100 Montevideo, for Canada, 21 ℔s., at 19c. cash, in bond, usual selection; 2,300 Rio Grande, 20 ℔s. on private terms; 40,500 California, &c., 23 ℔s., at 20c.@20½c., six months, usual selection; 6,600 Orinoco, part for Albany, 20 ℔s., at 19c., six months, usual selection; 5,000 Aspinwall, 19 ℔s., at 18c.@19c., six months rejected bad hides; 1,923 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 750 D. S. Maracaibo, for Philadelphia, 22 ℔s., at 13c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,575 Truxillo, 15 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Western, 22 ℔s., at 13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 wet salted [illegible] at 10c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; [illegible] slaughter, 65 ℔s., at 7c.@7½c. [illegible] hides; 1,500 country slaughter, [illegible] cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition [illegible] 1,000 Orinocos changed hands on [illegible]. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands [illegible] dry hides, 27,500 wet salted do., 1,000 [illegible] 1,000 bales East India hides.

HEMP—Has been quoted dull here. In Boston, sales have been made of 150 tons clean Russian, at a fraction under $220 ℘ ton, six months' credit; 1,000 bales Jute, in lots, and 500 bales Manila, on private terms; also, 30 tons Russia Hemp Yarns, at 10c. ℘ ℔., 3 ℘ cent. off and part six months,—leaving none in first hands, and in view of the high duty, no further supplies of this article are expected.

IRON—Pig has been in more demand at $20@$21, cash, for Scotch; $21 50@$22 50 for do., 6 months' credit; $17 75@$18 25, cash, for No. 1 American; and $20 for do., 6 months' credit per ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been made, during the week, of 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, at previous prices.

LEAD—Has been very quiet here. In Philadelphia, 1,600 pigs Galena changed hands at $5 80 ℘ 100 ℔s.; subsequently higher prices were claimed.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive, to-day, at $1 12½ ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "The week opened with an increased demand for Hemlock Sole, both from Western buyers and the local trade, and later in the week the market was further stimulated by the appearance of several Eastern manufacturers, who bought more liberally than for some time past. The stock has been rapidly reduced during the past fortnight, and in view of the improvement, in the raw material, holders are not willing sellers, except at advanced rates, which have been readily paid, and we have to notice an advance on all descriptions of 1c.@1½c. ℘ ℔. over our last quotations. Desirable lots of middle and over weights are scarce and command our outside quotations. The responsible Eastern manufacturers are putting their factories in operation, generally working from half to three-quarters of their usual amount, for which there is a demand at paying prices. The supply of Oak is further reduced by demand for Army purposes. The receipts from tanners are light and will continue to lessen as the season progresses, as a considerable portion of the Domestic Slaughter Hides have been taken for export for some time past. Rough Oak is scarce and taken on arrival at full prices. In Hemlock we have to quote an advance of fully 1c. ℘ ℔., and few desirable lots left in the market. Harness and all descriptions of finished leather, suitable for military purposes continue scarce, and are rapidly taken at advanced prices." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter light Southern, good, —@—; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 30c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 30c.@33.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 20c.@21.; Hemlock California, light, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 20c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 16½c.@17½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 18c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 18c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 15c.@17.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. poor, all weights, 10c.@12½c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 22c.@23c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c. ℘ ℔., on 6 months credit.

MOLASSES—Sales 20 bbls. New-Orleans, at 55c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms; and 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is depressed, to-day, and prices of Common are down to $4 12½@$4 37½ ℘ 310 ℔s., with sales of 2,500 bbls., chiefly Common, within the range. Tar and Crude Turpentine are very quiet. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 25 @$1 27½ ℘ gallon, with sales of 500 bbls., in lots, the market closing buoyantly.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, to-day, at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in less request, but is steady. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75 @$11 50 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is saleable and firm, at 7c.@10½c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in demand, at 5c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 50 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive; Goat have been more sought after; sales have been made of 200 bales Curacoa at 40c., 6 months; 21 bales Chili, on private terms; 34 bales Tampico at 36c., cash less [illegible] cent.

SUGARS—The market has been moderately active to-day, sales having been reported of 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico, at 8c.@9c.; 1,284 boxes Havana, at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 100 bags Calcutta, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 ℔s., at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 20¼c.@20½c., chiefly at 20½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, to-day at former rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. @3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½c.@13c. ℘ bushel; Corn 12c.@12½c. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s ℘ tierce; Lard and Butter, 40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13½d. @13¾d. ℘ bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Oil, Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 45s. ℘ ton.; Hops, ¾d. ℘ ℔. For Cork, for orders—Wheat, in bulk, 15d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 80c.@90c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 25c. ℘ bushel. For Marseilles—Flour, $1 ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 25½c.@26c. in shipper's bags, ℘ bush. For Antwerp—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Schooner, 400 tons, to Lisbon or Cadiz, thence to Rio Grande and back to Europe, $7,250; one, 237 tons, to Tarragona and back, $3,250; a British brig, 170 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to St. John, P. R., $1,200; a brig, 191 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,500; a bark, 236 tons, to Matanzas, $1,800; a British schooner, 125 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $2,500; a British schooner, 120 tons, to the Windward, 8c., and back from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 8c.; a British schooner, 210 tons, to Inagua and back, Salt, 15c.; a bark, 240 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a schooner, 277 tons, to Tarragona and back, on private terms.

Damage to the Wheat Crop.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25.

During the past week or ten days we have had several reports from the interior with regard to the damage which the wheat has sustained in consequence of the recent heavy rains. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the reports publicity, lest they might prove exaggerated, and unnecessarily excite our markets; but yesterday we conversed with several intelligent gentlemen, who confirm the gloomiest statements received. Along the line of the Dixon Air Line Railroad, the damage is the most severe. In that part of the country the wheat was mostly harvested with "headers," and the stacks imperfectly built—so that the heavy, drenching rains have thoroughly saturated them. Along the valley of the Fox River, the wheat in the stacks is nearly all growing, and some of them are reported to be "a mass of rotting pulp"—the grain growing like turf on the top of them. Along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, also, the damage is extensive, though not quite so bad as on the other Northern roads. In confirmation of these reports, it is proper to state that during the past three or four days, a very large proportion of the wheat received is inspected "rejected," in consequence of its damp and poor condition. One firm in this city had fifteen car-loads of wheat sent him, and eleven of them were "rejected." Another had twelve car-loads, and eight were "rejected," and some even gave worse returns.

This is undoubtedly a great calamity to the country. The crop was, at best, far short of an average, and it is feared that this will reduce it to but a small percentage of last year's abundant yield.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches, that Munson's Hill, from which the rebels have for some time been threatening our lines, and on which they have been at considerable pains to erect fortifications, has been evacuated by them, and the position is now in possession of our troops. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, our pickets reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn, information of which fact was telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN, who, in the afternoon, went over with his staff, and sent forward Gen. RICHARDSON, with a body of troops, to take possession of the latter. This he did, without opposition, and found that the rebels had taken everything of value with them. Eight regiments were immediately moved forward, with sufficient support, [illegible] the hill will be permanently held by our troops. The probable reason for the evacuation is the fact that the hill is commanded by Upton's Hill, which was already in our possession, and the rebels feared an attack, which they could not successfully resist.

The rebels yesterday had another opportunity offered them to engage our troops, but did not avail themselves of it. A foraging expedition from Gen. FRANKLIN's Division, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, proceeded to Gadsell's Hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria. The rebels retired as they advanced, however, and made no show of resistance. Parties were sent out in different directions from the hill, and forage to a large amount was procured, when the expedition returned to camp, not a gun having been fired. A foraging party also visited the Mount Vernon estate yesterday, and procured a large amount of wheat, oats, etc., which was stored in the Commissary's Department at Alexandria..

A number of important military appointments were promulgated yesterday—among them that of Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, as Major-General of Volunteers, and fifteen Brigadier-Generals.

Our dispatches from Missouri this morning are important. Reports from Lexington state that the rebels under PRICE have devastated the country around that city for a circuit of twenty miles, every house being robbed, and every farm being laid waste. It is asserted that a considerable body of PRICE's men have moved westward, supposed towards St. Joseph, but whether any of them had moved towards Jefferson City was not known. McCULLOCH, it was believed, was drawing near the latter place. Meantime, Gen. FREMONT, it appears by a dispatch from St. Louis, has not yet left that city, notwithstanding the note of preparation sounded. Gen. LANE,—we learn by a dispatch from Leavenworth,—after his successful engagement with the rebels at Papinsville, made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded in capturing a large supply train left there by Gens. RAINS and PRICE, together with one hundred thousand dollars in money. Gen. LANE's command is now supposed to be on its way north to join that of Gen. STURGIS.

Ohio troops are moving into Kentucky. The Thirty-fourth Regiment of that State took possession of Cynthiana on Thursday night. This place is the capital of Harrison County, thirty-seven miles northeast of Frankfort, on the east side of the south fork of the Licking River. The Fourteenth Ohio also crossed into the State on Friday morning, and embarked on the Kentucky Railroad for the interior of the State.

If at any time there has been a hesitancy on the part of a majority of the Kentucky Legislature as to the proper course to pursue in the pending contest with the great rebellion, that hesitancy has given place to resolution since the invasion of the State from Tennessee. On Thursday last a report was made from the Judiciary Committee of the House, to the effect that Congress has not transcended any of its powers in the imposition of a tax to protect the Union. This report was accepted, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject by a vote of 67 against 13. The vote in the Senate on the same proposition was unanimous.

The rebels on the Upper Potomac for a few days past have been apparently feeling the National lines in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, where Col. GEARY is in command—probably with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of crossing at that point. Strong parties of their pickets frequently make their appearance there, and it is thought that every night they are in the habit of occupying a small island, densely covered with foliage, separated from the Virginia shore only by a narrow channel. On Friday night a demonstration was made as though they intended crossing, but if they entertained any such intention they finally thought better of it. Meantime, however, Col. GEARY discovered that signals were being made at a farm-house on the Maryland side, the inmates of which were immediately arrested. There is no change in the disposition of the National troops. Gen. BANKS has been slightly indisposed for a day or two, but at last accounts was recovering.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, published in a portion of our morning edition yesterday, gives us important intelligence relative to the operations of the Gulf Fleet. A physician belonging in Cincinnati, who has just returned from the South, states that Mississippi City has been taken possession of by our war vessels, and that all communication between New-Orleans and Mobile by water is, consequently, cut off. This is a movement which the Louisiana and Alabama rebels have been anticipating and fearing for some time, and it was understood that vigorous measures had been taken to prevent it, under the supervision of the traitor TWIGGS. All the important points on the Texas coast are also stated to have fallen into our possession. The details of these operations will be looked for with unusual interest.

Our correspondent on board the gun-boat *R. R. Cuyler*, on blockading service off the harbor of Apalachicola, Fla., gives us an interesting account of various incidents which have occurred since she had been on that station. On arriving there she found inside the bar the ship *Finland*, which had run in before the port was blockaded, with a cargo of salt. She was principally owned in Brooklyn, and the last port she sailed from out of the United States was New-York. Her owner, it was understood, had declared his intention to become a citizen of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy, and had determined to keep his vessel into the harbor of Apalachicola until the end of the war. He was disappointed in his calculations, however, as an expedition from the *Cuyler* and the *Montgomery*, also on duty there, went over the bar in boats, boarded the *Finland* without opposition, and being unable to bring her out in safety, burned her. The boats were chased by a rebel steamer and a privateer schooner on their return, but escaped safely. Subsequently a good opportunity offered for capturing the privateer schooner; but, although she was run ashore, and might easily have been captured by the *Cuyler's* boats, she was allowed to escape.

The Georgetown (Demarara) *Colonist*, of Aug. 28, received by the bark *Aeronaut*, which arrived at this port, yesterday, has a notice of the privateer *Sumter*, coaling at Suriman, as before reported, with the additional intelligence that a nephew of JEFF. DAVIS is on board, serving as a midshipman. The Captain of the *Sumter*, it is understood, has determined that he will never suffer his vessel to be captured.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, has arrived at Philadelphia for repairs. She reports having captured the bark *Meaco*, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee, for New-Orleans. A prize crew was put on board, and the prize ordered to Philadelphia.

The People's Convention of Kings County met in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing Hon. S. S. POWELL, Chairman, and THOMAS McELRATH and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Secretaries. A Committee of two delegates from each Assembly District, composed of Republicans and Democrats, was appointed to select candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The Committee reported in favor of the following named persons: For Register—Hugh McLaughlin, D. County Clerk—J. N. Stearns, R. Coroner—Thomas P. Norris, R. Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmas Jewell, D. For Senator—Second District—Jesse C. Smith, R.; Third District—Henry C. Murphy, D. Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, R.; N. Stilwell, D. For Assembly—First District—A. J. Provost, D.; Second District—A. B. Capwell, D.; Third District—Jno. B. Stewart, R.; Fifth District—C. L. Benedict, R.; Sixth District—J. M. Stearns, R.; Seventh District—Edgar McMullen, R. The report was adopted by a vote of 35 to 29. A number of members being dissatisfied, a motion to reconsider was made, pending which the Convention adjourned to Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., to afford the delegates an opportunity to consult over the matter before final adjournment.

The Fourth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. THOS. WHIPPLE, arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, *en route* for Washington, whither they proceeded, *viâ* Philadelphia, last evening. The regiment left their encampment at Manchester on Friday morning. They number 1,000 men, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and have 95 horses, 22 baggage wagons, and an ambulance and hospital wagon, and are accompanied by a fine band of music.

The Pony Express passed Sweet Water Station, 340 miles east of Salt Lake City, on the 21st inst., with advices from California to the 4th inst. Business at San Francisco was active, the jobbing trade with the interior being large. The returns of the State election are nearly complete, and show the following result: STAMFORD, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 54,027 votes; CONNERS, Union Democrat, 28,963, McCONNELL, Breckinridge Democrat, 31,216. Enlistments for the five regiments of volunteers called for by the Government were being made with considerable activity.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were firm, while Corn advanced 1¼c. ꝑ bushel, though it closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Provisions were in pretty fair demand at uniform rates. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Common Resin was cheaper, and Spirits Turpentine dearer. Hay, Pig Iron, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Tobacco were in moderate request. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features. There were 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Close of the Potomac—Another Rebel Triumph.

The effectual closing of the Potomac, by the rebels, so that Washington is no longer accessible by sea, is now distinctly announced. For months the insurgents have devoted themselves to the construction of powerful batteries at various points on the river; patiently toiling at their completion and armament, without exciting premature alarm by firing into our naval vessels and transports; which, nevertheless, reported constantly at Washington the progress of such threatening works. We have now proof that wherever the river narrowed, so as to bring the passing vessel within reach of guns placed upon the shore, guns of the most destructive character have been placed in formidable numbers, and, as we have every reason to believe, with men enough not only to work but to defend them. With the stream thus thoroughly enfiladed, so that a vessel must substantially run the gauntlet of miles of rifled cannon, the river may be regarded as hermetically sealed. And the relief of Fort Sumter was child's play in contrast with a task so tremendous as the reopening of the Potomac.

Why this victory, so much greater than that of our navy in closing the inlet of Albemarle Sound, was conceded to the rebels undisputed, is one of those mysteries in the conduct of the war which can only be fathomed when the war shall be over. We certainly know the Press has fulfilled its duty in uttering repeated warnings against the inactivity in this direction of the Navy Department, and we also know that a prominent statesman of New-England took occasion early in the Summer to call the attention of the military authorities to the danger, and was simply told that he exaggerated it. When he went to the Navy Office with his warning, he was assured that the Secretary appreciated the peril, but the rebels had made such headway with their lines that it would require a powerful land force coalescing with a squadron to dislodge them, and such force the General-in-Chief refused to furnish. This was three months ago, and the warning is now realized. When we criticised in no unkindly temper the inexcusable errors which have lost us Missouri, shall we pass silently the inexplicable neglect which has cost us the navigation of the great maritime highway to the Capital, or made its recovery practicable only at the cost of ten thousand lives?

In consummating this important measure, the rebels have not left us without indications of the policy which originally dictated it. Having been balked in their first rush upon the Capital by the promptitude with which the loyal North hastened to its defence, they conceived the idea of shutting it in by overpowering Maryland and closing the Potomac. Had the Government exhibited less activity and firmness in holding the Maryland traitors in check, the enterprise would have been attempted some time ago. But the rebels have a degree of method in their treatment of the Border States. They do not permit their troops to occupy a State until the established forms of secession have been complied with, unless, as in the case of Kentucky, the State distinctly announces its determination not to secede. In Maryland, the Legislature was ripe for this purpose on the first of August, but on the first of August the losses and disorganization of the Bull Run battle were still unrepaired; and the Potomac only partially fringed with rifled cannon. The whole programme had to be postponed. The eighteenth of September was named; and on that day the act of secession having been ratified by the Maryland conspirators, a strong corps of the rebel Army was to pass the upper Potomac, and make its way, fighting for it if necessary, to Baltimore and Annapolis, while simultaneously the batteries of the lower Potomac were to be uncovered, and Washington thus effectually surrounded. With the main body of BEAUREGARD in front; with JOHNSTON cutting off communications on the right; and the river closed at the South, the reduction of the Capital was regarded as morally assured. How this programme was destroyed we know. The strength thrown into the column of Gen. BANKS, and the arrest of the traitors who were to give formal license to a rebel invasion by act of Legislature, required the substitution of some other plan, and that a very prompt and efficient one. It was all-important to obtain at once a decisive battle; while it was indispensable that it should not begin with an assault upon the impregnable lines of Arlington. To compel Gen. McCLELLAN to fight on ground of their own choosing has been the recent policy. Hence the provoking audacity with which they have thrown forward their lines until they are within rifle-shot of our intrenchments. And hence, when they find our commander proof to the temptation, they back it with compulsion by opening their shore batteries, and suspending travel on the river. They know such suspension cannot be tolerated by the National Government. They know their blockade cannot be broken by the largest squadron at our command. They know that to silence the long stretch of batteries reaching four miles along the Virginia shore below Aquia Creek, a strong column of our Army will have to effect a landing near the place, or that it will have to advance along the west bank of the river, with the certainty of encountering the insurgents at every step. In any event, they have effected what they have demanded from the outset. They have made an action, more or less general, absolutely necessary on our side; and they compel us to fight it on ground of their own selection. In this point of view, the embargo of the Potomac is a strategic gain to the insurgents, the value of which cannot be exaggerated. It clearly points us to the scene where we are to fight our next great battle, at a serious, perhaps fatal disadvantage.

Naval Warfare with Steam.

It is evident that the world is at the commencement of a new era in naval warfare, in consequence of the introduction of steam as a propelling power for ships, and its application by the chief maritime nations to vessels of war. This power, by entirely annulling the limitations and disabilities imposed by the wind on the evolutions of fleets, opens the whole surface of the ocean as a battle-field. Being thus, in a great measure, independent of atmospheric conditions, the commander of a fleet is free to execute whatever strategical combinations he may have determined on—whether to keep his ships concentrated in columns, or lines of bearing *en echelon*, or making a flank movement. In fact, as Capt. DAHLGREN has remarked, military tactics will hereafter enter largely into the manœuvres of fleets, and steam is likely to operate in maritime warfare a revolution analogous to that created in land warfare by the introduction of fire-arms.

But, obvious though it be that this new power must to a great extent overturn the present tactics of war on the ocean, no opportunity, since the introduction of steam into the navies of the world, has yet been afforded of trying naval battle. Science is almost wholly dependent on theoretical conclusions—such, for example, as those given in the great work of Gen. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, on "Naval Warfare with Steam," and the mine of professional knowledge furnished by Capt. DAHLGREN in his monogram on "Shells and Shell-Guns." If the time should come—and who shall say how soon it may come?—that the stupendous armaments of France and England enter the lists, the world will see in the action of these iron-plated frigates, steam batteries and line-of-battle-ships, the true character of the new and terrible element introduced into modern warfare.

There is one form of warfare by steamships of which we have already had one successful illustration, and of which we hope soon to hear of many more. We mean flank attacks on the Southern sea-coast. The victory at Hatteras Inlet was purely a Naval victory, and the result promises that a series of similar expeditions of our war vessels will have the same effect as the Allied fleet had during the Crimean war, when the coasts of the Black Sea were kept in constant terror. Nothing could be more successful than that experiment of Naval warfare with steam, perfectly illustrating the enormous advantages of celerity and certainty which this power puts at our command. Previous to the introduction of this motor, prompt and rapid movements of this kind were entirely out of the question. Numerous instances of the difficulty, uncertainty and the time required to form sailing ships into line of battle may be met with in naval history. Thus, in the action between the British and French fleets in the East Indies in 1782, Sir EDWARD HUGHES, seeing that Admiral SUFFREIN was bearing down upon him, made the signal at daylight to form line ahead, but on account of the variable state of the wind, the line could not be formed before 8 o'clock! There is on record an examination of Lord DUNDONALD before a committee of the House of Lords on this very subject of steam navigation in war, in the course of which that old sea-god describes the facilities afforded thereby for a sudden invasion by landing a force at different points of a coast, and alarming the country assailed. This was nearly twenty years ago, and it might have been a programme of our contemplated operations.

It is still an open question as to the comparative advantages of sailing and steam vessels for gunnery. The direction and force of the wind, and thereby the setting and amount of the swell, are important disturbances to practice. With the swell abeam, or a cross swell, the rolling motion of a heavily-masted steamship, with the sails furled, will be far greater and more rapid than it would be when those motions are checked by sails. The gunnery of a steam fleet, it is therefore asserted, will not, excepting in a smooth sea, be so effective as that of a fleet of sailing ships, and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS declares that it requires all the skill and tact of well-trained seamen gunners to watch the roll and catch the proper moment of pulling the trigger line. In the French bombardment of Vera Cruz, in 1839, the squadron consisted of two bomb-ships, two frigates and a brig. One of the bomb-ships fired 160, and the other 178 shells, only three of which struck the castle owing to the floating motion. We were more fortunate at Hatteras, for with the 9, 10 and 11-inch guns, having once got the range, almost every shot told, and the shower of metal on the forts was terrific. There will be a fine opportunity in the naval operations along the contumacious coast to settle these theoretical questions. As for the practical questions which they will settle, the opportunity will be finer still.

Peace and its Advocates.

There are three classes of people at the North who, talk about the blessings of peace, and who deprecate the horrors of war. The first is composed of men who sympathize with the rebellion, who are at heart traitors to the Constitution and the Union. Their cry for peace is but a hypocritical pretence, adopted only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and embarrass the Government in its efforts to defend and perpetuate itself. The second class is composed of men whose own personal interests are the god of their idolatry—who, in their calculating selfishness, can see in this war only the temporary disturbance of commerce and of trade, the increase of taxation for the time necessary for its prosecution, without one thought of the stupendous issues involved. All they comprehend is the decrease of their present gains, and the prospect of being compelled to pay a few dollars of increased taxation. They care nothing for national honor, nothing for the Constitution and the Union. They would sacrifice all these to their own lust of acquisition. To say that they sympathized with secession would be to elevate their selfishness to the dignity of a sentiment. They prate of peace simply because the war interferes with their pecuniary interests.

Upon these two classes argument is thrown away. The traitorous proclivities of the one, and the iron selfishness of the other, are alike impervious to persuasion—to the logic of history and of facts, and to the appeals of patriotism. The paucity of their numbers renders them harmless, and the best way to deal with them is to let them alone.

But there is still another class, whose inspirations in favor of peace are derived from a different source. It is composed of men who are earnest in their convictions, and who, however limited or mistaken their views may be, are entitled to respect, because they are honest. They hate war because of the social upheavals which, for the time, it occasions—because of the carnage of battle—the gigantic evils and mighty sorrows which accompany it. They love peace for its own sake, and not on account of its benefits to themselves. They love its national quiet—its tranquillity—its countless blessings. In their hatred of the one and their love of the other, and confining their views only to the present, they forget that human ambition, the craving of power, the outbreaks of the bad passions of men, sometimes render a resort to arms an absolute necessity even for the perpetuation of the blessings, and the preservation to the generations of the future of that peace which they have made their idol. If the present war were one of conquest merely, if its object were the National aggrandizement and the increase of the National power, they would be right, and the heart of the American people would respond to their cry for peace. But on the part of the loyal States it has no such purpose. The Constitution, the wisest and best in the world, framed by men whose wisdom was almost inspired, is trampled under foot, and its sanctions derided by rebellion organized for its destruction. The Union, under which this nation has prospered in everything pertaining to human progress and civilization to a degree unparalleled in history, is menaced by treason, and armed traitors are conspiring for its overthrow. Thus this American Republic, that cost so much, is imperiled, not by conflicts of National ambition, not by commercial rivalries, or the collision of the interests of trade—but by a revolt which has attacked and seeks the overthrow of the fundamental principles of popular liberty on which it is founded. War on the part of the loyal States, is therefore a necessity, and not a choice. It is forced upon them in defence of the Constitution, for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of free government. Peace, in the broad significance of the term, is not the tranquillity of the hour simply—not the temporary absence of military array and the clangor of arms—but that repose guaranteed by constitutions, and assured to the future as well as the present, in the security of popular rights under the sanctions of law. To surrender these for the sake of present quiet, is to make war upon posterity by leaving to it an inheritance of strife that may last for generations.

The majority in the loyal States deprecate the necessity for this war quite as sincerely as do that timid few who are for peace under all circumstances. They love peace, and the purpose of the mighty sacrifices they are making is to conquer and perpetuate a peace—not for the present, or for this year only, but one that shall be alike honorable and enduring—that shall leave no source of contention, no inheritance of strife for the future. They wage no aggressive war, but one in defence of the Constitution and the Union whose mission is peace—in defence of institutions which, more than any other in the wide world, inculcate the duty and protect and foster the arts of peace. Inspired by such high purposes they do not count the trials nor consider the dangers they are called upon to encounter. They know and appreciate all the burdens and all the evils which are the inevitable sequences of the war in which they are involved. But they know, too, that these are but temporary and easily borne—that some of them will have passed away in a year, and that all will be forgotten in a decade—while the good to be achieved through the future peace and prosperity of the American people, will reach through centuries. If those who love peace—not from selfishness, not through sympathy with treason, but for its own sake—will consider these things, and consider, too, the duty we owe to the future as well as the present, they will separate out from the croakers against the war, and lend their aid toward its active prosecution as the surest way of securing all that is valuable or permanent in that peace which they profess to love.

ARMS FOR KENTUCKY.—Col. BOYLE, after a few days' satisfactory sojourn here, has started to Kentucky, *viâ* Philadelphia and Washington. In order to save gun-contractors much needless trouble in following him, we may state that Col. B. is not in the East as the agent of the State of Kentucky to buy arms, but simply as a friend of the authorities there, coöperating with the Government officers [illegible] in sending forward in the most rapid manner the arms that the Government have promised to furnish to Kentucky. There is no contracting in the case. Col. BOYLE, in a note to us affirming this statement, adds:

> "No guns would be taken that did not pass the inspection of Major HAYNER and Major WHITELEY. Kentucky has not been supplied with guns. She needs many thousands more. With ample supply of guns, Kentucky will drive off the invaders from her soil, carry the war into Tennessee, and free the patriots of that State."

An Appeal in Behalf of the Wounded Prisoners at Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two months have elapsed since the battle of Manassas, and we are still waiting in anxious expectation that the powers at Washington will adopt some system of exchanges by which the mangled prisoners may be released, carried to their homes, there to be watched and cared for until their recovery, or if death must ensue, until it comes to them surrounded by their friends.

Why is this apparent cruel apathy? The Republic cannot be ungrateful to the officers and men who have spilled their blood and suffered imprisonment in the performance of their duty. To be shot down, captured while powerless, exhausted for want of food and loss of blood—weary, sick, helpless, enduring this long journey—to be incarcerated in prison, stretch their mutilated limbs on a comfortless cot, served with a meagre diet, and barely able to raise the body to partake of even that—to pass restless days and sleepless nights with scarce any other sounds to greet the ear save the bitter lamentations, piercing cries, and long-continued moans of poor tortured humanity, issuing from the operating room—is enough to rend the stoutest heart. Death, which is of frequent occurrence, is in a place like this, robbed of none of its terrors.

In no spirit of bitterness is this appeal made, but in earnestness, and it is the voice of the people that the wounded shall not longer seem to be ignored and forgotten. When this most imperative duty is done, there will be no more coaxing needed for volunteers. But this—this apparent indifference on the part of the Government—is what is giving to the young brave hearts all over the country a positive check to their offering themselves for its further defence. They love the flag, are ready to fight for it, and to die for it, if needs be, but to be suffered to linger in torments, and to die by piece-meal, like a criminal, does not seem to them a fitting reward for their heroism.

Every voice chimes in—set the wounded prisoners free—set them free. M.

SEPT. 21, 1861.

We publish this appeal because it embodies the opinions and wishes of very many beside the writer. Our own views on the subject have been so frequently expressed as not to need repetition.

It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that the Government is either careless or indifferent to this subject, or that it does not appreciate to the fullest extent the considerations so forcibly urged by our correspondent in favor of an early exchange of prisoners. But like all questions of a public nature this must be decided on public grounds,—and it is by no means free from very serious embarrassment. Up to the present time, after the defeat at Bull Run, apprehensions have been felt that such an application for the exchange of prisoners would be construed both at home and abroad into an acknowledgment of much more serious reverses than the facts would warrant. As we declined at the outset to give the rebellion anything like the appearance of legal warfare by an exchange of prisoners, it was not deemed prudent or becoming to make any change in this policy when the fortunes of the contest had thrown into the hands of the enemy more of our men than we had of theirs. And this, we presume, is the main reason which influences the action of the Government at the present time. If we should have another engagement and prove successful in it, this policy might be changed,—should a change be desirable—without involving the injurious consequences by which it would be attended now. But the public must not suppose that this matter does not engage the serious and anxious consideration of the Government; it may rest assured that all due regard will be paid to the condition of the prisoners and to the natural sentiments and wishes of their friends.

LOYALTY WITHIN THE GOLDEN GATE.—The Union victory in California has the gigantic proportions of everything which comes from that State. In expressing their loyalty to the cause of Government, the people were not content with supporting a no-party ticket; they placed upon it men belonging to the party which raised Mr. LINCOLN and his friends to office, and then voted for it almost unanimously. Not only is the Government thus emphatically indorsed, but the actual administration of the Government receives the assurance of a practically undivided popular approval.

This peace-victory is a fair equivalent to reverses like that of Lexington. Among the multifold errors by which, in the first instance, the idea of rebellion was made tempting and plausible to the South, was the belief that California would go with the Slave States. They were assured of thus sharing the Pacific Empire; they would be masters as well of the American gold crop as of the cotton crop; and they were not unwilling to see King Cotton ruling with a golden sceptre, rather than with the iron rod of Vizier DAVIS. GWIN, there is little doubt, boasted his ability to carry the State into the Confederation; and to test the matter, took the field for reëlection to the Senate. FLOYD, at the same time, sent out a ship-load of arms for the future rebels, so that nothing would be wanting at the proper moment to insure success. The first shock this confidence in California received was the humiliating defeat of GWIN; the second was the vote for Mr. LINCOLN; and if a third was wanting, it is had in this overwhelming triumph of the Administration. It was sensible to send those Minié muskets of FLOYD back to the East. There are no rebels in California to bear them, or be shot with them.

RELEASE OF COL. BLAIR.—Although we have not ventured any editorial comments on the relations between Gen. FREMONT and Col. BLAIR, as indicated by the arrest of the latter, yet the release of Col. BLAIR, and the publication of the grounds of the release by Gen. FREMONT, entitles us to a word of comment.

Gen. FREMONT says, in his order to Col. BLAIR, "in consequence of a telegram from your brother, *Postmaster-General Blair*, followed by a letter asking your release, &c., &c., you are hereby released." Now, if Col. BLAIR committed offences that demanded his arrest and punishment, (and Gen. FREMONT has certainly made the country believe it,) the release without punishment is a public wrong. If the arrest of Col. BLAIR was for a frivolous cause, the release of him without opportunity for explanation or defence, and without confession of the error of arrest, is a great wrong to Col. [illegible] unprecedented, [illegible] any man's [illegible] release, [illegible] military reason [illegible] whatever [illegible] if a man's "[illegible] happen to [illegible] "Postmaster-[illegible] more should [illegible] humblest [illegible] Army should [illegible] the camp, not the [illegible] friends at Court.

A dispatch from Washington [illegible] different face on Col. BLAIR's release. It says that President LINCOLN required the charges against Col. BLAIR to be filed, in order that he might have his trial; or, if this were not done, that Col. BLAIR should be released from arrest. To this, it is said, Gen. FREMONT replied that he "hadn't time to file the charges," and hence Col. BLAIR was released. If this be a true history of the affair, the order which Col. BLAIR received, releasing him, is an extraordinary document, and quite as hard to explain, on military principles, as almost anything else that has occurred in the Western Department.

SHAME AND RETRIBUTION.—JOHN A. WASHINGTON, as heir to the Father of his Country, became the owner of Mount Vernon, the spot of all others which the American people hold most sacred, for there lived and died the great WASHINGTON, and there his remains are entombed. In Kentucky is another consecrated spot, a Mecca towards which the pilgrimages of American patriotism must always tend, for there lived HENRY CLAY, and there is his grave. His home, with its surroundings, and the tomb of the honored dead, passed into the hands of his son and heir, JAMES B. CLAY.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON made merchandise of his inheritance, speculating through its agency upon the patriotism of the American people,—levying black mail upon their affection for the memory of his great ancestor! It was fit that such a man should be a traitor. Without treason against the Union, his mercenary soul would lack the rounded proportions of perfect degeneracy, and the dishonor and shame which he brought upon the name he bore would be incomplete. He therefore became a traitor.

JAMES B. CLAY tore away and bartered for money, even the beams of his father's house, fashioned into canes and snuff-boxes, making his slaves the vendors—exacting from them a rigid accounting at night for their sale of the sacred relics during the day. It was fit that he, too, should be a traitor, that the gulf between his name and the fame of his illustrious father should be wide as eternity.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON was killed in an ignoble skirmish which his treason occasioned, but which even his cowardice could not enable him to shun. JAMES B. CLAY, having been detected in his treason and arrested in his flight, is on his way to prison at Fort Lafayette, where he will remain to be pointed out among hundreds of other rebels as the man who was traitor to his name as well as to his country, the least excusable and the meanest of them all.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The General Expectation of a Movement—No Battle Likely to be Fought at Present—Comparative Condition of the Two Armies—Cause of the Rebel Advance—Gen. Fremont.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

The public mind here is in a state of feverish excitement and expectation. Every other man you meet can give the most confident assurance, on the authority of some one who stands in intimate relations with Gen. McCLELLAN, or General some one, or the President, or a member of the Cabinet, that "a movement" will be made to-morrow, or Monday, or Thursday. Sometimes the "movement" is to be made on our side—sometimes by the enemy—but at any rate a "movement" will be made on a day certain. The necessity for these movements is quite obvious, but still they are not made. They are demanded by the eager patriotism of the friends of the Union, by the certainty of victory, and sometimes by the absolute dearth of news. But in spite of all these demands, the commanders of our Armies are immovable; and, to add my assurances to the general stock, I predict that no movement will be made for the present. The Bull Run affair has convinced the commanders on each side that we are engaged in no child's play—that the struggle is one of National life or death, and that it will never do to risk a battle prematurely merely to satisfy the public craving for excitement, or even for the more respectable reason, that the National honor seems to demand it. In the age of knight-errantry the commanders of hostile forces stood much upon such punctillios; but in modern warfare common sense takes the place of romantic ideas of honor, and no good General will, for a moment, think of fighting before he is ready, or scruple to avail himself of the advantages which time and patience bestow. If time promises to do his work better than battles in open field, it is considered no mark of bad generalship to use it, even if it should afford the enemy the opportunity of indulging his boastful spirit for a season. I learn on good military authority that there is no immediate prospect of a battle. The Southern papers assure us that BEAUREGARD has for weeks endeavored to provoke a fight, in open field as they pretend, but it is not to be [illegible] that he has failed to improve the advantages of his new positions by all the means in his power. If he has moved the body of his army to the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and to the country this side of that point, it is not probable that he has left the cannon which defended his batteries in the vicinity of Bull Run and Manassas to rust in idleness. The truth is that the rebels left their old encampments in the vicinity of the Junction from a sort of necessity, growing out of the unhealthiness of the location, the absence of good water, and the presence of the nauseous exhalations from the battle-field. They must go somewhere, and they adopted the safer and bolder policy of approaching, and thus seeming to threaten our lines, instead of retreating. They could have moved in no other direction without seeming to retreat, and thus disheartening their friends and their soldiers.

The approach of the rebels to the vicinity of our lines, therefore, cannot be taken as [illegible] of a purpose of attack. They must, like [illegible] in the *Bleak House*, "move on" in some [illegible], and they could move nowhere else without admitting themselves defeated. They no doubt desire to provoke an attack upon their [illegible] strongholds, but they will make none upon ours. Our Army is rapidly recovering its *esprit de corps*, and in the meanwhile, time is on our side, doing the work of disorganizing both the army and the civil government of the rebels. If they can afford to wait, we can; and while their house of cards is crumbling to pieces, our hosts of volunteers are becoming consolidated into a veteran army. The commanding Generals will of course avail themselves of any advantage that may arise; and if, for instance, a severe and stunning blow should be dealt on the Southern coast, by which the rebel forces in this vicinity should be panic-stricken with apprehension for the safety of their homes, the opportunity may be seized to assail them in their positions. But the assault will be made for our own benefit and not at their dictation.

I learn that the statement of the St. Louis *Democrat*, that, "a large proportion of the forces which Gen. Fremont had ordered to the relief" of Lexington had been suddenly taken from him and brought to this city by order of the Government, is untrue. I am assured that only one regiment has been brought here from that city, and that no troops have been taken from other parts of the Western Department to reinforce Washington. The defence of Fremont must rest on a better basis than this statement, or he must go to the wall. The events which have connected his name with a popular cause have greatly endeared him to the hearts of the people. The campaign in 1856, and the proclamation giving liberty to the slaves of the rebels, have made him a popular idol; but his most ardent friends and admirers are beginning to suspect that their fond hopes had made a hero of very indifferent materials. If he has surrounded himself with a body-guard of sharpers who will not allow honest men to see him, though proffering regiments to the public service, while he assumes the pomp and circumstance of a Chinese mandarin or a Turkish satrap, as has been charged, and not successfully denied, he will soon find that the democratic temper of the American people will not sustain him. The ridiculous array of staff officers, which has been published as pertaining to his command, is in keeping with the affectation of state above alluded to, and if true, it cannot fail to offend the public as much as it has disgusted the officers of the Army.

I learn, from one of the most intelligent men in the Army, that no such titles or officers as "*Adlatus* to Chief of Staff," "Military *Registrator and Expeditor*," and perhaps other high-sounding titles, were ever heard of; while the climax of pompous foolery is reached in the appointment of a "Musical Director" as a member of his staff. We may next look out for a supplementary batch of aids or staff officers which shall include Masters of Horse, Grooms of the Stole, and, by all means, a Wagon Master. A successful battle may redeem Gen. Fremont from the public odium which the sacrifice of Lyon and Mulligan has brought upon him; but the plain common sense of the American people will never forget or forgive the assumption of royal state, ridiculous as it may be. OBSERVER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Confiding Actress Brought to Grief.—A young man named Richard R. Montgomery, residing at No. 65 London-terrace, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Miss Alice G. Wood, living at No. 25 Spring-street, charged with having defrauded her, by means of false representations, out of property valued at the sum of $1,400. The fair complainant states that about eighteen months ago she arrived in this City, from Texas, having come here with the intention of attaching herself to one of our theatres. Soon after her arrival, she became acquainted with Montgomery, who, by promising to become responsible for her board, induced her to take rooms at the St. Denis Hotel. He, moreover, represented himself to her as a single man, and the two young persons got on very well for a time. When her money was exhausted, he induced her, by false statements, to part with her jewelry, from time to time, until, at length, she learned to her surprise, that it had all been pawned under a fictitious name, he keeping the money received on it. When her jewelry and other property was all gone, the complainant for the first learned that she had been deceived; that Montgomery had a wife and child living in this City, and that she had been defrauded of her property. After advising with a friend, she decided to have him arrested. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan, and locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A Dishonest Clerk.—Mr. E. C. Stockton, of the Westchester House, in this City, on Friday evening entered a store in Chatham-square for the purpose of making a purchase, and while there laid his pocket-book, containing $27 in gold and two promissory notes, on the counter. His attention was soon called to the articles he wished to purchase by the only clerk in attendance, and upon turning to take his pocket-book he found the money missing. Joseph Livingston, the clerk, being the only one in the store, at the time, Mr. Stockton had him arrested. Justice Kelly, before whom the accused was taken, committed him in default of $1,000 bail. The complainant is a relative of Commodore Stockton, of New-Jersey.

Offenders against the Government.—One of the Chicago Police officers arrived here yesterday morning, having in custody Mr. John Brain, a resident of that city, whose arrest was made by order of the Secretary of State, for uttering treasonable sentiments, and acting in opposition to the Government. He was taken to Fort Lafayette.... Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested a man named Policy yesterday in Broadway, who was talking in a seditious manner respecting the affairs of the nation. He was taken before Superintendent Kennedy, who, after admonishing him, and threatening to send him to the Lunatic Asylum, if again caught, he was discharged.

Anniversary of Religious Societies.—The Anniversary Celebration of the "New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society," "Protestant Episcopal Tract Society," "The Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York," and the Committee on the Education Fund, will be held at St. Thomas' Church, on this evening, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society. The election of officers of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, will be held at the Depository, No. 55 East Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Injuries from the Storm.—Sergeant Flandreau, of the Sub-Station, Thirtieth Precinct, reports that the storm of Friday night was very severe throughout the upper part of the City. Many trees were uprooted, and fences blown down, in the vicinity of Fort Washington, and the telegraph wire at Kingsbridge Road, near Two Hundred and Tenth-street, was demolished.... Mr. G. W. Lamereaux, of No. 12 Lafayette-place, was severely injured, about 10 o'clock in the evening, while in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, by the falling of one of the skylights, which was blown from the roof of the hotel.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital to Sept. 27, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 20	159	160	319
Admitted to Sept. 27	40	27	67
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	37	70
Died	7	3	10
Remaining at date	159	147	306
Males			275
Females			31

Frauds in Street Opening.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee appointed by the last Legislature to examine into alleged corruptions connected with opening streets in this City, and to devise a plan which should remedy the evil, met, yesterday, at the office of the Chairman, Judge Birdsall, corner of Broadway and Park-place. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Geo. W. Varian, John Hardy, John J. Shaw, and Benj. F. Camp, with John S. Nefew as Clerk, and Joseph S. Camp, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Committee, soon after their appointment, held several private sessions in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, when the testimony of Wildes P. Walker, Greene C. Bronson, Comptroller Hawes, Mr. Livingston, of the Street Department, and other witnesses, was taken, which elicited developments of wholesale official corruption, which led to the further prosecution of the inquiry, with a view, not to corroborate previous testimony, which is considered final and conclusive, but to investigate every phase of the alleged swindling, and report thereon to the next Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, it was resolved that in all cases where witnesses were summoned, and did not appear, a compulsory process be issued to compel their attendance.

Charles A. May, Esq., one of the witnesses whom it was proposed to examine, appeared, and at his request, was excused till Tuesday next.

A proposition that the Committee adjourn till Tuesday next, and meet regularly on Tuesdays and Saturdays, was adopted.

The following witnesses have been summoned to attend: Richard Busteed, Hon. G. G. Barnard, Wm. M. Tweed, Stephen P. Russell, Henry G. Bronson, John B. Haskin, and George H. Purser.

THE BURNING OF THE CATALINE,

Continuation of the Investigation—Interesting Testimony of Patrick H. Hennessey and the Captain of the Steamer.

The case of James Larkin, charged with having set fire to the steamer *Cataline*, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

After two witnesses had been examined, Justice Quackenbush announced that he had just been informed of the death of Joseph Sherman Brownell, Esq., one of his associates, and consequently would be obliged to adjourn the hearing, in order that he might attend a meeting of the Board of Police Magistrates, to be convened in reference to the decease of their colleague.

The counsel on both sides acquiesced in the propriety of the measure, and it was decided to resume the examination at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

The following is the testimony taken:

Patrick H. Hennessey, for the defence, deposed—I am bar-keeper for Mr. Van Tine, No. 2 Dey-street; I have seen Mr. Larkin and Lalor in my place in the latter part of August up to Sept. 1, and during the latter part of August Mr. Larkin and Mr. Lalor came in together; on one occasion, when they came in together, Mr. Lalor asked me to mix Larkin a drink that would get him drunk; I told Mr. Lalor that our place was a respectable house, and that we did not do business in that way; Lalor treated Larkin when he came in.

Cross-examined—I am not aware that any one was near enough to hear what was said; I have known Lalor three or four months; Mr. Hughes and Mr. Griffin introduced me to him; I was in the habit of seeing Lalor three or four times a week for a month back; I conversed with him eight or ten times about his affairs; I was introduced to Larkin previous to his going away in the *Cataline*; I had seen Larkin before this conversation from ten to thirty times; this conversation about making the drinks was in the latter part of August or the 1st of September, and I informed Mr. Hughes the next day of the circumstance; I also informed Larkin of the fact some two or three weeks after it occurred; Lalor said he wanted me to fix him something that would set Larkin drunk—those were his words; it is more than fifteen days ago since I told Larkin of it.

Isaac O. Phillips, recalled for the prosecution, deposed: I heard Larkin say that on one occasion he collected fifty cents for passage money; Larkin's state-room was on the port side, the second one aft from the wheel, I think; at Fortress Monroe, when we were about leaving, Larkin said that he was going to his room; I stated in my former testimony that I did not see him after that; I meant to convey the idea that he was asleep in his state-room at the time of the fire; after he said that he was going to his room, I did not see him until I saw him on the beach; I know of nothing else in relation to this matter which I have not stated.

Cross-examined—The steamboat *Cataline* was about two hundred feet over all, and about forty-two or forty-three feet wide; she was about sixteen years of age; I think it was about 8¾ o'clock when we landed Gen. Butler and Staff; we started again as soon as we could land the passengers and stock; I do not think that it was more than twenty minutes after we left the dock when I discovered the fire; we were dropping down the channel at the time of the fire; the channel was too narrow to turn the boat; it was crooked, and made a sweep from the wharf towards the roads; on one side was the beach, and on the other were the shoals; there are eight or nine feet of water on the bar at Hampton Roads at high water, but the shoals are bare at low water; the channel (the beach one) is not over 100 or 125 feet wide in getting out from the Ordnance Wharf; I backed down until I approached the shoals; I then stopped the engine, and told the pilot to heave the helm hard-a-starboard; I then rang the bell to go ahead with the engine; after the boat had swung sufficiently, I rang the bell to stop the engine again, and then rang to back her; I was then on the hurricane deck aft, with my hand on the bell-pull; I looked around to see if the engine was in motion, and as I did so I saw a blaze issuing from the ventilator which led from the fire-room above the hurricane deck, forward of the smoke-stack; after seeing the fire, I went down on the state-room or promenade deck, and called to the engineer to see if he had the hose on; he replied that he had; I then went forward and gave orders to have the starboard anchor let go; I next gave orders to have the powder and shell thrown overboard, which was done; this occupied about fifteen or twenty minutes; at about the time I was leaving the wharf I saw Larkin, but did not see him after that until I saw him on the beach; I was on deck all the time working the boat until the fire took place; before leaving New-York I took in all my dry stores, and some wet; I think they amounted to some $700 or $800; I had no insurance upon them; my tackle and other things were worth about $400 more; I saved nothing and was not insured; at the time I saw Larkin on the beach he had pants, boots and shirt on; he saved nothing; I bought him a suit of clothes in Baltimore; the ventilator is about three feet from the smoke-pipe forward; I did not see any fire at that time around the top of the steam chimney, or the bottom of the smoke-pipe; there was an iron jacket around the smoke-pipe, which ran up to the hurricane deck and above it; the temperature between the jacket and the joiner's work never exceeds one hundred degrees; the space between the jacket and the joiner-work was some twelve inches; the distance to Fortress Monroe from Newport's News, as we ran it, was about eleven miles.

Redirect.—The land south of where we were at the time of the fire was Sewall's Point, about six miles distant from Fortress Monroe, and the land east southeast was the Rip Raps, and the land east of us was Cape Henry, distance about twelve miles; the vacant space between the joiner work and the jacket of the steam chimney runs all the way down to the shell of the boiler, that is down to the main deck; the joiner-work between the promenade and hurricane deck was in sections, buttoned together without hinges; I think the fire came from the furnaces, as the doors were open; the engineer probably closed the damper to stop the draft, and there might have been a back draft which blew the fire out of the furnace doors; the flames would then sweep up, through the open space in front of the boiler and catch the woodwork; I paid the running expenses of the boat and received $2,800 per month to victual, coal and man her; my salary was $300 per month; I was paid by Mr. M. Freeman & Co., and made my arrangements with Freeman & Co., and John E. Devlin; I suppose Mr. Devlin acted as Attorney for Freeman & Co.

City and County Union Convention.

The delegates appointed by Mr. Charles H. Marshall, the Chairman of the Union meeting held at Cooper Institute, met last evening at the Hall, in Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and organized by electing Wm. Tucker, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, Chairman, and Wm. C. Conner and Robt. Beatty, Secretaries. The roll being called, nearly all the delegates were found to be present.

Among the gentlemen mentioned as likely to be put in nomination were A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. E. Dodge, Royal Phelps, A. V. Stout, George Opdyke, and many others of our most respectable citizens.

A Committee of six was appointed to confer with other Union organizations in regard to the nominations.

After transacting some other business of minor importance, the Convention adjourned till Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, the place to be made known by advertisement.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mortality.—During the week ending yesterday there were 127 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 28; boys, 48; girls, 32. Adults, 47; children, 80; males, 68; females, 67; colored persons, 1.

Diseases—Abscess, bleeding from bowels, convulsions, (adult,) debility, (infantile,) dropsy, dropsy of heart, dyspepsia, bilious fever, heart, (valvular,) whooping cough, murdered, liver, measles, spine, ulceration of bowels, 1 each; apoplexy, bronchitis, casualties, croup, diphtheria, small-pox, suicide, teething, 2 each; typhoid fever, disease of heart, inflammation of brain, do. lungs, 3 each; diarrhœa, 4; scarlet fever, hydrocephalus, 5 each; dysentery, 6; convulsions, (infantile,) inflammation of bowels, 7 each; marasmus, (infantile,) 11; cholera infantum, 11; consumption, 16.

Sixty-seven of those who died were five years of age and under—91 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First Ward, 8; Second Ward, 7; Third Ward, 5; Fourth Ward, 5; Fifth Ward, 4; Sixth Ward, 10; Seventh Ward, 4; Eighth Ward, 8; Ninth Ward, 11; Tenth Ward, 14; Eleventh Ward, 12; Thirteenth Ward, 4; Fourteenth Ward, 5; Fifteenth Ward, 3; Sixteenth Ward, 14; Seventeenth Ward, 2; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

Brooklyn Ferries and East New-York.—The Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company has recently extended its track through the Village of East New-York to Van Sicklen-avenue. The citizens of the village are delighted with this extension, and manifest their appreciation by filling the cars of the company as they pass to and from East New-York and the South, Wall-street and Fulton Ferries. The length of this route is over six miles. The cars run on a headway of every ten minutes, and connect at East New-York with the through steam cars for Jamaica and the east end of Long Island. The extension and completion of this railroad enterprise cannot fail to populate the Village of East New-York rapidly, and enhance the value of its real estate and business.

Assessment Confirmed.—The Atlantic-street Tunnel Assessment has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, and is now a valid lien upon the property along the line of assessment.

The Fire at Red Hook Point.—Messrs. R. B. Cheesebrough & Co., are the owners of the Kerosene Oil Works destroyed by fire at Red Hook Point Friday night. Their loss is estimated at $40,000, and upon which there is no insurance.

Sudden Death of Josiah Reeve.—Mr. Josiah Reeve, for many years Principal of Public School No. 8, in Middagh-street, died suddenly yesterday, it is supposed from the effects of a narcotic taken to quiet his nerves.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Brown, ship-builder, was instantly killed, Friday evening, in the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Foulke, at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D., by a spar falling upon him.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

KINGS COUNTY PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

A UNION TICKET PLACED IN NOMINATION.

On the 19th inst. a Union meeting was held on Fort Greene, when a resolution was adopted authorizing Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor of the city, democrat, and C. W. Godard, President of the Kings County Republican General Committee, a committee to select three men from each ward and town in the county, to meet in convention and nominate candidates for the following offices: County Clerk, Register, Superintendent of the Poor, two Justices of the Sessions, a Coroner for the First District, a Senator each in the Second and Third Districts, and a candidate for each of the seven Assembly Districts into which the county is divided. This committee discharged their duty by selecting the following named gentlemen as

DELEGATES TO THE PEOPLES' CONVENTION.

First Ward—Gordon L. Ford, John M. Comstock, D. D. Whitney.

Second Ward—Seth Bradford, James Duffy, Edward Pell.

Third Ward—Thomas H. Rodman, Benj. F. Mudget, W. M. Parks.

Fourth Ward—Samuel S. Powell, Ezra Baldwin, L. F. Newman.

Fifth Ward—John E. Cammeyer, James M. Seabury, Joseph R. Bird.

Sixth Ward—James S. T. Stranahan, J. W. Gilbert, Charles Franks.

Seventh Ward—Stephen Crowell, Edward Rowe, R. R. Belknap.

Eighth Ward—E. C. Litchfield, Jas. A. Van Brunt, T. Polhamus, Jr.

Ninth Ward—Charles Jones, Jno. M. Phelps, Jas. H. Brundage.

Tenth Ward—W. H. Hazzard, C. J. Sprague, James L. Smith.

Eleventh Ward—C. H. Kimball, E. A. Lambert, S. L. Huested.

Twelfth Ward—W. H. Burleigh, Dennis O'Keeffe, James Booth.

Thirteenth Ward—Jonathan S. Burr, Henry E. Ripley, N. T. Rossiter.

Fourteenth Ward—John S. Allen, John Colahan, John Gallagher.

Fifteenth Ward—Joseph T. Miller, John Mitchell, John Balderson.

Sixteenth Ward—David Lindsay, J. R. Jurgens, Charles Kiehl.

Seventeenth Ward—John N. Stearns, John McDermaid, Wm. W. Finehout.

Eighteenth Ward—John Stewart, Thomas W. Field, Thomas Malony.

Nineteenth Ward—Geo. H. Fisher, Jas. Gridley, A. Krack.

New-Lots—Albert W. Van Sicklen, C. K. B. Bergeman, Augustus Ivans.

Flatlands—John L. Ryder, Nicholas Van Dycke, James Cooper.

Flatbush—John I. Vanderbilt, Abram Lott, James V. Schoonmaker.

Gravesend—Bernard J. Ryder, Philip Fagan, Albert Delano.

New-Utrecht—D. C. Winslow, Jacob L. Bergen, Thomas McElrath.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegates met in Convention in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, who nominated Hon. S. S. Powell for Chairman. Mr. Powell was unanimously elected. The organization of the Convention was completed by electing Thomas McElrath and James H. Brundage, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Krack the room was cleared of all persons, and the delegates were called in as their names were read.

The roll was then called, when it appeared that every delegate was present to answer to his name, except five, and the absentees subsequently made their appearance.

Mr. Stranahan moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committee of two from each Assembly District—seven Democrats and seven Republicans, making a Committee of 14—to present suitable candidates to the Convention for the various County offices.

Mr. Parks moved as an amendment that a Committee of six—three Democrats and three Republicans—be appointed by the Chair to recommend a suitable division of the County offices between the two parties. He desired this because it could not be denied the delegates present represented two great parties, and while the Committee were consulting, the members of the respective parties could hold a caucus if they saw fit.

Mr. Stranahan wanted to avoid a long discussion, and thought that the details of the matter had better be transacted in Committee, where the subject matter of Mr. Parks' amendment would necessarily come up for consideration.

Mr. Gilbert did not understand the Convention to be an amalgamation of parties; but they simply came together for the purpose of sustaining the Government by uniting upon one ticket. He was quite sure that neither the Republican or Democratic Parties were prepared to lay down their principles.

The amendment of Mr. Park was lost.

Mr. Krack had been sent as a Delegate to a Union Convention to make nomination with the sole view of sustaining the Government; and if the Convention resolved itself into cliques, he should withdraw.

He was opposed to any Committee, unless it was large enough to bring in all of the different interests, and believed that the representatives of a District should make the nomination for that District. He wanted all parties sunk for the time, and an informal ballot taken for the first officer to be nominated.

Mr. Park's amendment was put and declared by the Chair to be lost. The mover doubted the correctness of the decision, and was calling for the ayes and noes, when he gave way for a motion to take a recess for fifteen minutes, to enable the delegates to consult, with the understanding that no one was to leave the room. This motion was carried.

The Democrats assembled in one corner of the room and held a caucus. Upon reassembling Mr. Gilbert presented the following:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed with its business in this order:

1. To nominate a Democratic Register.
2. That the Republican delegates nominate a County Clerk.
3. That the Republican delegates from the Second Senatorial District present the name of a candidate for Senator for such District, and that the vote be taken to ratify the nomination.
4. The Democrats to do the same for the Third Senatorial District.
5. Democrats nominate for the First Assembly District.
6. Democrats nominate for the Second Assembly District.
7. Republicans nominate for the Third Assembly District.
8. Democrats nominate for the Fourth Assembly District.
9. Republicans nominate for the Fifth Assembly District.
10. Republicans nominate for the Sixth Assembly District.
11. Republicans nominate for the Seventh Assembly District.
12. Democrats nominate a Superintendent of the Poor.
13. Republicans nominate a Coroner.
14. Democrats nominate a Justice of the Sessions.

Mr. Stranahan said a perfect answer to Mr. Gilbert's resolution was that they meet here as a People's Convention, and not as parties. He asked if the Democrats there could pledge their party? And he doubted if the Republicans present could pledge the Republican Party—still he thought that party would work kindly.

Mr. Gilbert withdrew his resolution, believing, as he said the same end would be reached by the adoption of the other.

Mr. Stranahan's resolution was then adopted, and the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as the

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

First Assembly District—D. C. Winslow, Rep.; Abraham Lott, Dem.

Second Assembly District—J. S. T. Stranahan, Rep.; D. D. Whitney, Dem.

Third Assembly District—Ezra Baldwin, Rep.; L. F. Newman, Dem.

Fourth Assembly District—Jno. E. Cammeyer, Rep.; W. M. Parks, Dem.

Fifth Assembly District—Charles Jones, Rep.; J. H. Brundage, Jr., Dem.

Sixth Assembly District—John S. Allen, Rep.; John H. Collohan, Dem.

Seventh Assembly District—Stephen Crowell, Rep.; Edward Rowe, Dem.

The Committee retired at about 3½ o'clock, and the Convention took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

At a little past 6 o'clock, the Convention reassembled to receive the report of the Committee.

Mr. Stranahan said he had the pleasure of presenting a unanimous report from the Committee; which he read as follows:

For Register—Hugh McLaughlin, Dem.

For County Clerk—J. N. Stearns, Rep.

For Coroner—Thomas P. Norris, Rep.

For Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmas Jewell, Dem.

For Senator, Second District—Jesse C. Smith, Rep.

For Senator, Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Dem.

Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep.; Nicholas Stilwell, Dem.

For Assembly—First District, A. J. Provost, Dem.; Second District, A. B. Capwell, Dem.; Third District, Wm. M. Thomas, Rep.; Fourth District, John B. Stewart, Dem.; Fifth District, C. L. Benedict, Rep.; Sixth District, J. M. Stearns, Rep.; Seventh District, Edgar McMullen, Rep.

In the Committee, Mr. Rowe nominated Hugh McLaughlin for Register, when a ballot was had which resulted as follows:

Hugh McLaughlin received 8 votes, Blank 4, J. F. Garrison 1, Wm. G. Lawrence 1.

Whereupon Mr. McLaughlin was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Stearns, for County Clerk, was nominated by acclamation.

Ditmas Jewell, for Superintendent of the Poor, was also nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Parks moved to consider the report in detail.

Mr. Stranahan deprecated going into that in the convention. He did not care a straw for party, but he did care for his country, and he desired to see a united front in this election. This was a historic year and with them a historic day—he hoped therefore there would be no haggling but that the ticket would be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay the report upon the table and that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Register. Lost.

A PROTEST.

Mr. O'Keefe protested against the convention making any nominations. The candidate elected for Assembly in the District which he in part represented, would not be acceptable and if the report was to be adopted *en masse* he should leave the convention.

Mr. Kimball said the wishes of the delegates representing the Second Senatorial District, had been entirely ignored; the Committee had nominated a man who did not receive a single vote from the delegates.

Mr. Rodman did not deem that a sufficient reason for opposing the report. The candidate for whom he had voted, was not selected, and if all felt like Mr. Kimball no nominations could be made. There was not a word to be said against the nominee—for there was no better candidate than Jesse C. Smith. He hoped that both Republicans and Democrats in this matter would act like men, like citizens, like patriots and not like partizans.

Mr. Whitney explained the action of the Committee in regard to the nomination of Mr. Capwell, in the Second Assembly District—objected to by Mr. O'Keefe. He said the delegates in the Committee for that District were not agreed upon a candidate, and he suggested Mr. Capwell, against whom a word could not be said.

Mr. O'Keefe had no fault to find with Mr. Capwell, for he had not the honor of the gentleman's acquaintance but he came into that Convention a Democrat; —a Union Democrat—and the people he represented would not vote for a man not their choice. He should retire from the Convention.

VOTE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The vote was then taken on the report of the Committee, viz.:

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
D. D. Whitney, D.	Gordon L. Ford, R.
Seth Bradford, R.	J. M. Comstock, R.
Edward Pell, D.	James Duffy, D.
J. H. Rodman, R.	W. M. Parks, D.
B. F. Mudget, R.	E. Baldwin, R.
S. S. Powell, D.	J. M. Seabury, D.
L. F. Newman, D.	James R. Bird, R.
J. E. Cammeyer, R.	J. W. Gilbert, D.
J. S. T. Stranahan, R.	C. Franks, D.
S. Crowell, R.	R. R. Belknap, R.
E. Rowe, D.	E. C. Litchfield, D.
J. A. Van Brunt, R.	W. H. Hazzard, R.
Charles Jones, R.	C. J. Sprague, D.
J. M. Phelps, D.	James L. Smith, R.
J. H. Brundage, R.	C. H. Kimball, R.
J. S. Burr, R.	E. A. Lambert, R.
H. E. Ripley, R.	S. L. Huested, D.
J. S. Allen, R.	W. H. Burleigh, R.
J. Colohan, D.	N. T. Rossiter, D.
J. Gallagher, D.	J. T. Miller, R.
J. McDermaid, R.	J. Mitchell, R.
Wm. W. Finebout, D.	J. Balderson, D.
J. Stewart, D.	D. Lindsay, D.
T. W. Field, R.	C. Kiehl, D.
T. Malony, D.	C. K. B. Bergeman, D.
G. H. Fisher, R.	Augustus Ivans, D.
James Gridley, R.	James Cooper, D.
A. Krack, D.	Phillip Fagan, D.
A. W. Van Sicklen, R.	Albert Delano, D.
J. H. Vanderbilt, D.	
Abraham Lott, D.	
J. V. Schoonmaker, R.	
D. C. Winslow, R.	
J. J. Bergen, D.	
Thos. McElrath, R.	
Affirmative........35	Negative..........29

Mr. Kimball could not submit to the action of the Committee and retired—several other delegates leaving at the same time.

Mr. Seabury did not consider that the candidates reported had been nominated, and moved that each candidate be voted on separately.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, as the nominations had already been made.

Mr. Seabury appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Gilbert had nothing to complain of, but it was evident to him that unless there was more unanimity in the Convention, they would fall back into the old net of Democracy and Republicanism. He could easily imagine objections to the system of making nominations, and unless nominations are made that will be accepted with a due degree of harmony, the object of the Convention would be defeated.

Mr. Rossiter objected to the proceedings because he had not been consulted in the selection of a candidate in his Assembly District, while other delegates had been consulted. He came there with the intention of laying down all party preferences, that all their energies might be devoted to the country.

Mr. Mudget moved to reconsider the report.

Mr. Stranahan had heard no practical reasons for a reconsideration.

Mr. Gilbert considered it the best ticket ever placed before the people of Kings County, but he would vote for a reconsideration.

Mr. Burleigh favored a reconsideration. He said many of the candidates were strangers, to him at least, and he thought if the matter was reconsidered and the delegates had an opportunity to consider a little, it would be better. He was anxious for a Union ticket, because he felt as though there were but two parties now—Loyalists and traitors—and he desired such unanimity in the Convention as would give the ticket popular sanction. The object of the Convention would be defeated if the candidates were adopted by a bare majority.

Pending the consideration of the motion to reconsider the adoption of the report, Mr. Parks moved to adjourn until Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

As several delegates had left dissatisfied, a majority of the members concluded that it was best to adjourn, and so the motion was adopted.

News from California by the Pony Express.

SWEET WATER STATION
PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 340 MILES EAST OF SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing the following for the Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Arrived, 12th, ship *Swordfish*, New-York; 13th, bark *Oregon*, New-Castle, Australia; 14th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama.

No departures since last Express. Business generally has been active. The jobbing trade with the interior is large, which includes the purchase of Government stores for army purposes. Crushed Sugar firm; sales at 13c. Candles have been sold to some extent at 22c., embracing all ex-Swordfish. Butter *via* the Isthmus, 29c. for Prime. Drill advanced 10¾c. Sheetings scarce. Whisky, and all other Eastern species, dull.

There is no California news for this Express.

The enlistment of troops for the five regiments last called for goes on moderately well. The pay of the soldiers being so much below California wages, seems to discourage volunteering at this time, when the State is prospering and the people well employed; still the number of volunteers now called for will be obtained.

The State election returns are nearly complete, with the following result:

Stamford, the Republican candidate for Governor, 54,027 votes; Conners, Union Democrat, 28,963; McConnell, Breckinridge Democrat, 31,216. Among the six Southern counties of the State, which are regarded as largely sympathizing with secession, Los Angeles and Tulare are the only counties which gave the Breckinridge candidate a majority.

The Pony Express news, giving an account of the burning of the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with the consequent interruption of telegraph, mail and Pony Express communication with the East, reached San Francisco to-day. This stoppage of the mails and Pony Express makes our California newspapers very dry reading latterly.

The last Pony Express brought through no letters on account of the blundering of Eastern postmasters. Eastern correspondents need to exercise much judgment in choosing means of getting their dispatches through during these troubled times.

The New Route from Denver to Salt Lake.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 27.

Major Bridger, guide to the surveying party through the mountains, arrived here last night and reports that the route from Denver west to Salt Lake, is a perfectly feasible one, and will shorten the distance from 200 to 250 miles, and also the route from this city to Denver can be shortened 130 miles, and greatly improved, changing the road down to the north bank of the Republican Forks.

As Atchison is now the eastern terminus of the Overland Mail, and not St. Joseph as formerly, all letters intended to go by Pony Express should be sent here. The coaches arrive and depart regularly.

The Gale.

FIRES, ETC., IN BURLINGTON, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 28.

A violent gale of wind commenced blowing here early last evening, lasting until midnight. Trees were uprooted, and other damage to property was done.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a large barn in the eastern part of the town was burned to the ground. It was set on fire. Attempts were also made to fire two other barns, but they were unsuccessful.

The daily train from Mount Holly to-day was thrown from the track a short distance from this place, and it was found that the track had been loosened.

TRESTLE WORK BLOWN AWAY.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 28.

The trestle work on the top of Mount Pisgah, on Gravity road, was blown entirely away by the gale last night.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A strong southerly gale, with light rain, commenced here about 12 o'clock last night. It lasted five hours. No serious damage is as yet reported.

Break in the Genessee Valley Canal.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A disastrous break occurred in the tow-path of the Genessee Valley Canal this forenoon, between Bipperdina and Daly's Creek, which will require three or four days to repair.

Marine Disasters.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The propeller *Oshawa*, loaded with flour, went ashore last night at South Bay Point.

The propeller *George Moffatt* was drifting helpless in the lake to-day. A steamer went to her relief this afternoon.

A Ship Ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

There is a ship ashore (name unknown) on the middle ground off Holmes' Hole. She is rolling heavily.

Congressional Resignation.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Hon. Wm. Appleton has resigned his seat in Congress from the Fifth District, compelled thereto by his failing health.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Peterson's Detector announces a new counterfeit of the denomination of "fives" on the Alleghany Bank, being "shoved" to a great extent.

Panoramic Exhibition of the Present Civil War.

The stay-at-"Home Guard," and others of a military turn of mind, who delight, like the war-horse to "sniff the battle"—preferring, however, like that very sagacious animal, to sniff it "from afar"—will be especially pleased with an entertainment now offered them at Hope Chapel. It consists of a series of dioramic and panoramic pictures, presenting the principal events of the war, and constituting a complete rebellion record on canvas. Thus it is possible to experience a battle without actually encountering the inconveniences of the field. The beholder is brought into juxtaposition with nothing more formidable than an occasional pinch of resin, a bass drum, and a few judicious flashes of blue fire. Sitting in his well-cushioned seat, he has a fine view of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, without being in any more danger than those who actually took part in it. The Baltimore riot, the landing of troops at Annapolis, the march of the regiments, Washington, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, the exploit of Siegel at Carthage, and a dozen more exciting themes have been seized upon by the enthusiastic artist; we have the Big Bethel big blunder, the celebrated Locomotive charge, and finally the battle of Bull Run. It is a pity in depicting this latter event the artist thought proper to lend his pencil and palette to that pleasant fiction of the Fire Zouaves and the Black Horse Cavalry. Subsequent events have proved that the talent of this regiment is more particularly adapted to tossing reporters in blankets than to repelling Black Horse charges or encountering the charge of that Pale Horse, whose rider is Death.

Where painting is done on so extended a scale, it is idle to expect much minuteness of finish, and criticism must needs be smothered beneath such a cloud of canvas. But the general execution of the work is good, and some of the dioramic effects are very creditable indeed. If the "heads of the National Army" should not recognize themselves here in their "faithful portraits," they have only to remember that they have been much worse treated by some scores of illustrated papers.

To the music of a piano and the cadence of a descriptive lecture, the canvas rolls around, and all goes merrily and smoothly as a marriage bell. When the rebels are routed the audience applaud, when the Union forces suffer defeat an emphatic silence prevails. Taken all in all, the exhibition is a good one, and gives the spectator quite as good an idea of the march of events as he can gain by reading the papers. If, during the intermissions of the exhibition, however, he seeks to amuse himself by reading the programme, the conviction is forced upon him that the introduction of a few grammatical sentences in it would be a pleasing variety.

The Overland Telegraph.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

From the Alta California.

The work on the Telegraph line east of Salt Lake, with which the California Company is to connect, is progressing steadily. Under date of July 30, we have a letter from Mr. C. M. Stebbins, who has the building and management of that portion of the eastern line from St. Louis to Julesburgh, in which he says:

"We expect to open thirty-five miles west of Fort Kearney, (700 miles from St. Louis,) in a few days, and after that we shall put up at the rate of five miles per day until we get 150 miles west of Kearney, where our progress will be slower for the next fifty miles to Julesburgh. We shall not reach Julesburgh before the 15th of October, when we shall connect with Creighton, and work to within 350 miles of Salt Lake. Creighton's party fully expect to be in Salt Lake by the 1st of December next."

Whilst the work is progressing thus favorably on the other side, the State Telegraph Company is pushing rapidly towards Salt Lake, where they will connect with Creighton's Eastern Division. Under Mr. Hubbard, a strong party are building towards Ruby Valley, which is half way from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake. They have about one hundred and thirty miles already up, and in a day or two will be at Simpson's Park, some eighteen miles east of Reese's River, leaving about 100 miles to finish up to Ruby Valley.

From Salt Lake Mr. Street is pushing this way, having all his contracts for poles made, and being filled. He had had considerable trouble in getting men and teams at Salt Lake, owing to this being the harvest season there, and every one engaged in the labors of the field. However, through the timely assistance of Brigham Young, all the necessary men and teams have been furnished Mr. Street, and he has hauled out and set up some sixty miles or more of poles. Owing to the secession troubles in Missouri, the wire for two hundred miles of the line this side of Salt Lake was delayed in shipment. The Company have ordered this amount to be sent forward from the California end, so as to be sure of having the wire on the ground in time.

In order to have the work go forward with all dispatch the President of the California Company, Gen. H. W. Carpentier, has gone over the line of construction to Salt Lake. From present preparations and work we feel assured that the California section of the great Overland Telegraph will be completed quite as soon as the Eastern section.

In this connection it may be well to state that the Indians on the line of the Overland mail, along which the telegraph is building, are very friendly and express the most kindly feeling towards the men with whom they have been brought in contact. While on the road to Salt Lake, Gen. Carpentier had a short talk with the chief of the Shoshones, whose territory extends from the Ruby Valley country in towards the Mormon settlement, near Salt Lake. Sho-kup, who has command of 5,000 Indians, expresses his friendship towards both the Overland Telegraph and Mail, both of which companies have treated him and his tribe with kindness, at the same time paying the Indians for what timber, etc., they take.

We are satisfied that there need be no trouble from Indians along the line of travel from Carson to Salt Lake, as long the Telegraph and Overland Mail Companies are allowed to manage the Indians. Thus far, they have their friendship, and know how to retain it. As has been already published in the *Alta*, the Chief of the Shoshones, Sho-kup, some time since, rode into Carson City from Ruby Valley, and returned by the stage. In about six weeks he is coming to San Francisco to see the wonders of the white man and the "big water," as he terms the ocean. In order to show the feeling of this important Indian Chief, we give below a dispatch which he sent yesterday from Reese's River to the Vice-President of the Company. He had ridden into that station to see the telegraph men, with whom he is on the best of terms.

We give the dispatch as it came, remarking, at the same time, that the operator, Mr. John Yonts, sent an explanatory message, stating that it was the result of his meagre knowledge of the Indian language and Sho-kup's bad English. But here is the dispatch:

To Vice-President Telegraph:

I saw big Telegraph Chief, Carpentier, on stage. Had shake hands with him. I like him and like telegraph. My Indians all shake hands with white man. My Indians shall not hurt telegraph line. White man good, then Indian good. I count my Indians now. Have about 5,000. About six weeks I go San Francisco to see steamboat-ship and big water. All telegraph men treat me well. Street good man; little Johnny (Yonts) telegraph good man; Hubbard and McDonald good man; Overland Mail good; Buckley good man; Wash. Jacobs good man; Jim Jacobs good man. To-day me go to Ruby Valley.

(Signed,) SHO-KUP,
Chief of the Shoshones.

Cricket.—The Grand Match between the United States and Canada, commences on the grounds of the St. George Club on Tuesday next, Oct. 1, and will be continued on Wednesday the 2d. Several British officers take part in the contest on behalf of Canada. The previous match was won by the United States. We have no doubt the display of cricket will be well worth witnessing. Wickets are to be pitched each day at 11 A. M.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

Brownell.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 28, after a short illness, J. Sherman Brownell, aged 66 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Gettys' Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., also the members of the Board of Police Magistrates, together with their clerks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Grove-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Silliman.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 27, Minnie, youngest child of Joseph and Electa J. Silliman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 249 West 32d-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th inst.

Cobb.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 26, William Cobb, eldest son of the late Ebenezer D. Cobb and Lucinda C. Cobb, aged 44 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., David H., James L. and George W. Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Joseph L. Cobb, No. 524 6th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Reeve.—On Friday, Sept. 27, Josiah Reeve, in the 49th year of his age.

The Board of Education, teachers and members of the Public Schools, also the scholars of School No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn.

Lawrence.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Sept. 27, at his residence, Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 87 [illegible], on Monday, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 513.—SEPT. 28, 1861.
55, 26, 58, 44, 51, 25, 40, 16, 63, 13, 72, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 514.—SEPT. 28, 1861.
17, 24, 73, 7, 65, 27, 2, 64, 9, 45, 68, 11, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

FOR DINNER ON MONDAY
ENGLISH MUTTON, SOLES, SCOTCH GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE.
FOR DINNER ON TUESDAY,
JUGGED HARE, ENGLISH MUTTON AND PARTRIDGES.

FOR SALE—English Mutton and Game, Partridges, Hares, Grouse, Yarmouth Bloaters, Hams, Bacon Stilton and Gloucester Cheese, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c. Dunlap's Ale on draught.
T. RICHARDSON, Agent,
No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to see a sight at the enemy, are invited [illegible] CAPT. D. [illegible] House.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD—[illegible] N. Y. S. V.—[illegible] clothing, and medical attendance. Pay [illegible] per month. Apply immediately, to Lieut. J. [illegible] 4th-av., near 28th-st., or at No. 14 [illegible]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER [illegible]
No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

A Wonderful Shot.—A man living at Nantyglo, who keeps pigeons, a few days ago came to the resolution to decrease his number by shooting some of the young birds, taking care he did not injure one of the old ones. This was rather a difficulty, but after he had shifted from one side to the other for some time, with the loaded gun in his hand, four of the young birds stood well for a shot, and he fired. Down fell three pigeons, quite dead, and a fourth, being winged, fluttered about. But the shot produced other results more remarkable. Seven panes of glass in a house in the distance were broken, and a basin of broth and spoon were thrown down, the basin being broken and the broth spilt. The crash so startled a man who was at dinner, and who had not been able to move for rheumatism for months without his crutches, that he ran to the front door without them this time, and commenced jumping about in front of the house, declaring that he was shot in the forehead, although there was no mark to be seen. The man who had discharged the gun, becoming alarmed, hastened to the cripple as soon as possible, and finding that he was not hurt, told the woman of the house that he would pay all damage done to the window. She, however, was not willing to receive a farthing, saying it was the best thing that had happened to her for a long time, and she would willingly pay all damages herself, as they had been trying a great many remedies before, all to no purpose; but now the man was quite cured, and she could not think of taking anything. The sportsman, however, insisted on paying. The cured man went to work on the morrow, and has not touched his crutches since. The sportsman belongs to the Second Breconshire Rifles, who may now safely assert that it possesses one of the best shots in the world—a man who killed three birds, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple, all at one shot.—*Bristol Mercury.*

To Prepare Mutton Hams.—The following is from the London *Field:* One-quarter of a pound of saltpetre to half a pound of raw brown sugar; make them very hot, and rub into legs of mutton over night. Next morning salt them with common salt. Let the mutton lie about a week, move it over and rub in fresh salt, and let it remain another week in pickle. Then hang it up to dry. When dry, keep it in canvas bags to prevent it being fly-eaten. N. B.—Do not let the mutton lie in the wet brine, but place something under to raise them from the drippings that will fall from them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MY HUSBAND, MR. O. C. OLSEN, WAS injured on the New-Jersey Railroad, between Newark and Jersey City, on the 27th day of July last, about 6 o'clock P. M., of which injuries he died. Any person that may have been upon the train, that will give me information as to the cause or manner of his injury, will confer a great favor upon me. I reside in Boston, but am now stopping in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, in what manner my husband was injured. Any word left at at the office of Nathaniel C. Slaight, Counselor-at-Law, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., will reach me. AMANDA OLSEN.

EVELINE—TO BE FASHIONABLE YOU REquire Photographic Cartes de Visite life portraits, beautifully finished and richly toned. You will find the best gilt edged at $2 per dozen, at the Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st. Mammoth Parlor Photographs $1.

INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE DOYLE, now Mrs. McCABE, by her sister, MARIA DOYLE, residing in 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in a white cottage house.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
Chicago, Aug. 30, 1861.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, IN CANAL-st., a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by calling on EDWARD O'NIEL, No. 131 Varick-st., after 7 o'clock P. M., and paying for this advertisement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, THIRD Unitarian Society, will preach in Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near 6th-av., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, 6th of October, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MILLINERY.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO B. LENZ,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Will open their latest importations of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 394 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE,
NO. 508 Broadway.
$30. $30.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR
BOOK-BINDING,
AT THE
NEW-YORK BOOK-BINDERY,
No. 114 Fulton-st.
Established over a quarter of a century.

E. WALKER & SONS, in order to keep their bindery and work people employed during the present depressed state of business, offer to bind for subscribers to Illustrated Bibles, History of the United States, Battles of America, Life and Times of Washington, Shakespeare, and all illustrated works published in this City, in their ornamental and pictorial styles, and allow twenty-five per cent. on their regular prices for binding these works. All orders sent to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will be promptly attended to.

A liberal discount to canvassers.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

A GENTLEMAN—IN A NEIGHBORING CITY is desirous of passing his leisure time with readings in German, French and Italian, in company with an agreeable and intelligent young lady or widow of similar tastes. Address Box No. 3,265 Boston Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
Newburgh, N. Y., September, 1861.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,
By ISAAC F. BRAGG.
Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five.
Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted.
Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON— Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. Rondel, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine play-ground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN— Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 3 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATIONS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED.—A lady whose experience in teaching is considerable, whose method is easy, whose disposition is kind, and who has always given perfect satisfaction, desires a few pupils, either at her residence or that of her scholars. Her course of instruction is English, French, Italian and Drawing. She also offers her services for confidential letter writing, or would accept a situation as companion and housekeeper. Address, for one week, H. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND ORGANIST.—WANTED, in a country parish, within 2½ hours of the City, a young man to teach a Parish School; he will also be required to act as organist in the church on Sundays. For further particulars apply to J. P., at No. 78 Murray-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AS TEACHER for arithmetic and common English branches. The same would have to reside in the Institution and take care of the boarding pupils. Apply in the forenoon at No. 72 West 20th-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY living not far from the City, a young lady as governess or teacher of English and French. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. She can be seen at her last place No. 285 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman who has cooked in good families, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups of all styles; no objection to a laundress' situation; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman. Apply at 383 10th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, whose baby is dead, a few days old only. Apply at No. 214 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a person, lately from Wales, as a thorough vegetable gardener and nursery man; would go to any part of the country and produce for so much per cent.; understands farming thoroughly; will bring a good character for the first Summer's work in America. Apply at No. 20 Morris-st., or address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, two women in a private family; one a very good cook; must understand her business well; the other must be a good laundress. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the first door in 38th-st., corner 5th-av.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED—None but first-class hands will be employed, such as can bind, &c.; good pay and steady work. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S work-room, corner Canal and Mercer sts., fifth floor, entrance on Howard-st.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER, who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail, A. DEMAREST, Engraver,
No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
Office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

AT THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, held in Providence, Sept. 24, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James I. Day, Thomas Tileston, M. Morgan, H. F. Carey, S. D. Babcock, Samuel Sloan, H. Blydenburg, Daniel Drew and A. F. Dixon, and at a meeting of the Directors, held the 27th inst., JAMES I. DAY was reëlected President.
September 28, 1861.

Irving Savings Institution,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
Vanderbelt L. Buxton, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
Treasurer's Office, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 48 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W A KISSAM, Cashier.

Office of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

MUSICAL.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS. HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A SECOND-hand piano, worth about $100, for one of superior quality, the difference to be paid in cash. Address J. B. O., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. JACKSON FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE,
Teacher of Dancing.
Academy No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.
CLASSES WILL BE OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
Afternoon and Evening. Apply as above.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, COMPLETEly furnished house, for the Winter, or longer, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 1,881 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

COAL OIL OR PETROLEUM REFINING.—A first-class coal oil or petroleum refiner will be open for an engagement in a few days. Oils refined by the gallon or time, or the art of refining taught. Apply personally or by letter to IRONS & BROTHER, Room No. 8 No. 169 Broadway (Gilsey Building.)

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
ALSO, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,
PRINTED VELOURS, REPS,
DELAINES and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
Of every kind—fine assortment now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS SILKS,
RICHEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, IN GREAT VARIETY,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
which is under the direction of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
may be found all the newest Patterns and Shapes of Underclothing for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
At very reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to.
LORD & TAYLOR.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE SEASON,
LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.
Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks, in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT HALF-PRICE.
NEW JACONET SETTS, $1 25, WORTH $2 50,
And the finest choice of Sleeves and Setts,
Both Lace and Embroideries,
Of the latest imported fashion.
LE GRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
Corner of Waverley-place.

AT $2 A DOZEN.
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS:
Ladies' do., at $2 to $2 25—Extra fine.
LE GRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, hook fronts, 75c.; skirts, steel, 50c.; also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, buttons, ribbons, velvets and small wares, &c., &c., very cheap, all best quality. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROADWAY HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., New-York.
This spacious, new, first-class family hotel will be opened on the 1st of October, where respectable families can be comfortably boarded at greatly reduced prices from former hotel charges, with fine large airy rooms and all the comforts of a home. B. RATHBUN, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front and bed-room in third story, to let to families or single gentlemen (dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st, near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen wishing board in a quiet neighborhood, with good accommodations, can find such at No. 6 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMILY, or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 38 Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain a suite of pleasant rooms, with board, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, pleasantly located and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

A CARD.—HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—The spacious, elegant dining-room added to this hotel being now in complete order the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with board at table d'hote. Handsomely furnished suites of rooms having all the modern conveniences, to rent permanently on very moderate terms.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE AND well-furnished room, also a smaller one, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen friends, with board in a private family; location very pleasant; three minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let without board one or two handsomely-furnished rooms, with closets, gas, hot and cold water; the location is very pleasant, near the City Hall and Thompson & Weller's saloon. For particulars apply at No. 10[illegible] Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board, having all the modern improvements and every convenience; to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Location desirable. Apply at No. 134 West 38th-st., near Broadway; stages and cars.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, a front parlor and bedroom, in the second story, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a room suitable for a gentleman's house, replete with modern improvements. Ten minutes' walk from ferries—one block from cars. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

TO LET—A RICHLY FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments, singly or together, to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Adapted to those who desire something more than ordinary accommodation. Apply at No. 37 East 15th-st., Union-square.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD HOME for the Winter, with first-class accommodations, in a pleasant location, near Grace Church, can find such a one with an Eastern lady and her daughter, by addressing WADSWORTH, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 139 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, 34TH-ST., SECOND brick house west of 3d-av., would accomodate a small family or three persons with second-story furnished rooms and board. Location pleasant. House has modern conveniences. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILIES ATTENTION.—Board wanted in a strictly private family, for self and wife, below 30th-st., and on West side. Terms must be moderate. Address JAPHET, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for two days.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT rooms on second floor, also a suite of back rooms on third floor, to let with board. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman. A pleasant room with full board. Situation between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th and 34th sts. Address L. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1860. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1860. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1860. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1860. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1860. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1860. 1 cask. No. 461, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1860. 2 boxes, no mark. By the Calhoun, from [illegible].

October, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1860. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1859, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Iler, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & B. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & B. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1858. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked B. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rottdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over ircle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 31,250-31,259, 31,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ½ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 cases. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. Nos. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Heam, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between RUFUS K. TERRY and ELMER TERRY, under the firm and style of R. K. & E. TERRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and accounts will be settled by ELMER TERRY, who will conduct the business at the old stand.

RUFUS K. TERRY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861. ELMER TERRY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$11
Second Cabin Passage	6

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 25.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Before securing passage passengers are requested to procure passports.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES and one single horse, bay color, about 15½ hands, perfectly gentle, and believed sound; the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe; can be seen at Lawrence's stables, No. 58 West 15th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Especial attention is directed to the announcement that the performances will in future terminate before 11 o'clock. The extraordinary facilities of egress was fully evidenced by the fact that the departure of the assemblage on the opening night, from the fall of the curtain to the exit of the last auditor, only occupied two minutes and a half.

NOTICE.—It is respectfully intimated there will be no free-list or complimentary admissions, excepting only the usual privileges of the Press.

Scenery by H. Isherwood, assisted by Charles Engles.

MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.

Will be acted a new Comedy, by Tom Taylor, Esq., in three acts, with appropriate

SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES
And incidental Music, entitled,
THE NEW PRESIDENT.

FRENCH.

De la Rampe, a theatrical manager	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Belcour, a leading actor	Mr. Floyd.
Vaubelle, first tragedian	Mr. Winters.
Bagoutin, first old man	Mr. St. John.
Gribouliard, low comedian	Mr. Browne.
Lindor, walking gentleman	Mr. Hardy.
Toupet, wig-maker	Mr. Willis.
La Jaconde, leading actress	Mrs. Hoey.
Colombe, her daughter	Miss Madeline Henriquez.
Mlle. Ronceulle	Mrs. Reeves.
Mlle. Girouette	Miss Crocker.

GERMANS.

The Grand Duke of Kleinstadt Waldstein	Mr. C. Fisher
Count Wetterhalm (Prime Minister)	Wr. Norton
The Landgrave of Braunsback	Mr. Reynolds
The Baron Von Dampfnoodel	Mr. Blake
Gen. Fraunback	Mr. Parsloe
Krebs, (Chief Valet to the Duke)	Mr. Young
Col. Krebs	Mr. Parkes
Herduk	Mr. Charles
The Princess Wilhelmina (the Landgrave's sister)	Miss Mary Miller
Mlle. Von Griffenheim (her lady in waiting)	Mrs. Vernon
The Baroness Von Dampfnoodel	Miss Mary Gannon
Fraulein Von Pfeffler	Miss Carman

PRICES—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Herrmann's performances will shortly close in consequence of his departure for Philadelphia, and the two opera nights will be given in the second week of October.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK,

Except Thursday, when the Academy had been previously engaged for the Orphan Asylum.

THE COMIC PROGRAMME,

which has been received with immense applause.

LA DOUBLE VUE BY MME. HERRMANN.
LA DOUBLE VUE BY MME. HERRMANN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Orchestra stalls, $1.

Box Office, Academy of Music; Sibell's and C. Breusing's.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock,
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 3.
ONLY NIGHT OF HERRMANN.
For particulars see special advertisement.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock.
ONLY NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
HERMANN,
The great Prestidigitator,
Assisted by
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
Will be the same as in New-York.

Admission 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents.

Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Orchestra stalls $1.

Box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The sale of seats commences Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THE PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY,
NO. 563 BROADWAY,

Next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York,

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature.

Wonders of the brain and *pons Varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be.

Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch.

Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England.

Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life.

Wonders of accouchment, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology.

WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view,

AND GREATER WONDERS STILL
In the
SEPULCHRE, OR PATHOLOGICAL ROOM!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.
COMPRISING THE UNEQUALED
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY &c.

Open Day and Evening. J. W. WARD, Sect'y.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH. Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (landing at Amos and 30th sts.) SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Excursion tickets to all landings at reduced prices.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

BOMB-SHELLS.—A METAL EQUALLY AS good as lead for charging bomb-shells with balls, for sale, about 5,000 lbs., at 5c. per lb., cash. Apply to R. EELLS, No. 182 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK!
AND CLOSING EXHIBITION!!
LAST WEEK!
AND CLOSING EXHIBITION!!
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.

YES, READER! this is the last week and closing exhibition of this rare and colossal animal.

SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5TH,
SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5TH,

closes his second engagement, when he must give place to other attractions. Have you seen him? Remember that he is the most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom—that it is declared in Sacred History (Job, ch. xl.) that "upon the earth there is not his like." It is conceded by every biblical student who sees him, and hundreds have visited him here, and many of the clergy are so interested in him that their visits have been repeated numerous times, that he is

"THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,"

which is so glowingly described in the book of Job.

Who, then, can fail to pay him a visit? Remember that his days here are numbered, and after leaving here HE WILL NEVER AGAIN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK. Hence the importance of embracing this opportunity. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, who is also a great attraction to persons who are interested in that oriental race of men.

Besides, may also be seen: The BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, with its myriads of living fish, and to which have just been added many new specimens, besides A LIVING SEAL; SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, THE WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., beside

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7¼ o'clock P. M., at each of which is produced, the elegant Drama,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON A FAIR LADY,
And the laughable and inimitable Farce,
THE HAUNTED CHAMBER,

Which has never failed to convulse the house with laughter.

During the entertainment will also appear,
MISS TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST,
And MISS DAWRON, in a Patriotic Song.

And, notwithstanding all these novelties and attractions, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under ten years, 15 cents; while it would cost ten times that amount to see the same things at other establishments.

TWO LIVING WHALES
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AT JONES' WOODS.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 65th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Wood.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3¾ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY }
OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1861, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Due notice will be given when the Real Estate Tax-books will be opened.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
New Court-house, Park.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3¾ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS services as partner, agent or employe, and would invest or loan at once $3,000 to $5,000, and furnish all needful testimonials as to capacity and integrity. Address E. B. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating particulars and real name.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF Dry Goods and Fancy Store No. 463 6th-av., to be sold for cash, to close the concern. Apply of assignee on premises.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] good to look at the faces of all hands. [illegible] (Mr. Crosman) piloted her over the bar [illegible] the most skillful of the Apalachicola pilots [illegible] done. We beat to quarters, and were ready for action in less than no time. [illegible] saw she could not possibly escape, [illegible] a fair wind [illegible] cutting away her [illegible] all sail, shot for shoal water. We were [illegible] enough to try our guns, and a shot from [illegible] dropped close under her stern [illegible] too far off, though, that but little accuracy [illegible] and, although we fired several [illegible] no shot struck her, that we [illegible] before long she ran aground, and her [illegible] all their superfluous clothing, to [illegible] over her bows into the water, and struck [illegible] for dear life. I rather reckon that [illegible] the feelings we had, when our [illegible]. We had to anchor, but continued to [illegible] though we still were about 1¼ miles off [illegible] her men on the beach, wringing out [illegible] clothes, and counted 17 of them there. [illegible] fired one gun, to leeward. This is the [illegible] signal of surrender; but whether [illegible] it, or not, I cannot say. Two boats [illegible] ordered, to go and take possession of her, and [illegible] ready, with the crews in them all [illegible] to the intense surprise of every one on [illegible] Captain ordered the First Lieutenant [illegible] the schooner, deserted by her crew [illegible] and completely in our power; the weather was beautiful—the water perfectly smooth; it was [illegible] few minutes past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and we had nearly five hours of daylight left; the officers [illegible] were all anxious to go, and take or destroy her; and by the use of the sextant, it was seen that we could go nearly a mile nearer to her.

Nothing could be clearer than that this ship ought never to have left the bay until that vessel was either captured or destroyed—nothing clearer than that it could have been done within two hours without the slightest danger to ship or crew. The boats were hoisted up—the anchor weighed—the flag hauled down—and we steamed away out of the harbor. As soon as we ceased firing, we could see her crew returning. Doubtlessly they were as much surprised and delighted as we were astonished and chagrined.

After we got outside, the Captain was importuned to go back. For a long while nothing could move him—but he finally said that, if she was there at daylight in the morning, he would go in.

At daylight she was still there; but when the fact was reported to him, he had changed his mind, and said he would on no account go in. The officers volunteered, and requested permission to take the boats and go and capture her; but *that*, too, was refused, and as a last resort it was suggested that we should go down to the "West Pass," thirty miles away, for the *Montgomery*, whose draft was *one* foot less than ours, and whose pivot gun was of longer range, and bring *her* up to do it. We went; but seven hours of precious time were thus consumed; and, as a consequence, got back too late last night to do more than go inside and anchor. We found, too, that the schooner had been moved into a place of safety up "Crooked River," though still in sight, and that now even the *Montgomery* could not get within range of her. Crooked River is a narrow stream, with a high and thickly-wooded left bank, from which riflemen could, with perfect safety to themselves, pick off our men in the boats; while the schooner, with her broadside opposed to their approach, could, with her 24-pounder, blow them out of water. Nothing more could be done last night, and this morning the schooner was nowhere to be seen. Whether sunk, taken up the river or escaped to sea by the Northeast Pass to prey upon our commerce, and furnish more material for remarks as to the inefficiency of the blockade of this port, we know not. We know that she is safe from us.

We had nothing left but to get out of the bay again.

We are all well. If we only had a few of those little steamers such as compose the Potomac flotilla, of light draught and quick movements, we could do much in the good cause on this coast. As it is, all the vessels draw so much water that anything like effective service is thereby prevented. I send you a list of the officers, and am yours, &c., J.

LIST OF OFFICERS UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER.

Captain, FRANCIS B. ELLISON; Lieutenants, J. Van Ness Philip and James Parker; Acting Master, Frederick Crocker; Acting Paymaster, George H. Holt; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Argyle Watson; Midshipmen, A. C. Alexander, W. R. Bridgman, and Larue P. Adams; Master's Mates, H. K. Lapham and J. O. Morse; Engineers—First Assistant, E. M. Staats; Second Assistant, George H. Clark; Third Assistants, Wm. Morris and Wm. Campbell; Paymaster's Clerk, E. L. Gaul.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept, 28.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at this port last evening. She anchored off Fort Mifflin to discharge her powder, and will come up to the city to-day. She left the mouth of the Mississippi River on the 14th inst., and has had heavy weather during the passage, it blowing a gale for two or three days. Three days ago she was within 150 miles of Cape Henlopen, but was blown off shore, having run out of coal.

The *Brooklyn* comes to this port for extensive repairs to both ship and machinery. A considerable part of the woodwork has been affected by the dry rot, and her engines have been patched on patch, until they almost refuse to do their office. She was really in an unseaworthy condition when sent to that station, having been exposed to the rot while at Chiriqui Lagoon. This is the reason that she was compelled to abandon the chase of the privateer *Sumter*, which slipped by her while the *Brooklyn* was overhauling another suspicious vessel in the offing. The captain, officers and crew were vexed to despair when the order had to be given to relinquish the chase.

A few days before starting, the *Brooklyn* captured a fine prize, the bark *Meaco*, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee, while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put on board of her, under command of Lieut. QUACKENBUSH, and she was sent to Philadelphia. She will arrive here in a few days.

The *Brooklyn* left at the mouth of the Mississippi the United States sloops-of-war *Richmond* and *Vincennes* and the *Savannah*, steering for the Southwest Pass. The *St. Louis* sailed the same day for Philadelphia for repairs. No apprehensions were felt in regard to the nondescript fitting out in New-Orleans to run down our ships, it being thought such a purpose was only a blind, the real intention being to oppose the gun-boats that are building from coming down the river.

The statements that are made about vessels running the blockade in the New-Orleans papers, are simply absurd and intended to operate in the English and French markets. Neither of the passes are wider than a ship's three-lengths, and a vessel of war commands them completely. The buoys are all removed and the bars are in a worse condition than ever.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Brooklyn*:

Captain—C. H. POOR.
First Lieutenant—A. M. Smith.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. Mitchell.
Acting Lieutenant—J. T. Wade.
Acting Master—W. R. Clark.
Chief Engineer—J. Fallanshee.
Surgeon—J. McClellan.
Assistant-Surgeon—T. W. Leech.
Paymaster—Thomas H. Hooker.
First Lieutenant of Marines—George R. Graham.
First Assistant-Engineer—W. B. Brooks.
Second Assistant-Engineers—G. B. N. Tower, J. W. Whitaker.
Third Assistant-Engineers—H. Snyder, J. Neill, C. F. Mayer, Jr.
Captain's Clerk—E. C. Gavandau.
Boatswain—J. K. Bartlett.
Gunner—T. R. Wilson.
Carpenter—Daniel Jones.
Sailmaker—Francis Boone, of Philadelphia, who is on board of prize vessel.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Hartford Courant.

The following letters were written by a brother of Mr. J. W. STANCLIFF, Superintendent of the American Telegraph Office in this city. Mr. STANCLIFF has long been a resident of Kentucky, and is well posted as to the real state of affairs in that State:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1861.

This is the first day of real excitement here; many are really frightened. Troops began to arrive from neighboring States last night, and are coming freely to-day. The Confederate troops are moving towards Louisville, from the best information, about 5,000 strong, under BUCKNER; they are within four miles of Gen. ROUSSEAU, about 40 miles from here; they will never pass him, we think; if they should, they will be met here formidably. Gen. ANDERSON is here, with good advisers. I have no fear of the result. I expect to raise a company this evening, myself, for home protection. Secessionism is going under, although the city is full of them, and they are quite hopeful for BUCKNER; we may have trouble and fighting here yet, but I think not. The Union men here have much to contend with which you can't see in your peaceful State; no half-way or lukewarm men will do now. Our glorious old flag is waving in various parts of the city; soldiers, arms and ammunition are moving in every direction, to the great indignation [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 23, 1861.

Our town has been neither sacked nor burned [illegible]; on the contrary, we are feeding and forwarding troops from Indiana and Ohio to meet the invaders. We shall soon have a large force in the field ourselves, which we would have had sooner, but could get no arms from the State, and were kept down by the State Guard under MAGOFFIN. The Louisville *Journal* killed them, and we now have fair play.

I have been busy in several positions already, and am still; besides, I am captain of a Home Guard Company, 107 strong; nothing left but to work now; our pickets are out. We are in need of guns and pistols; we can't get them; we are now in exactly the same condition as Missouri and Virginia; the invaders are marching to our borders, and as the Government has never been able to drive the foe back in either State, we are now compelled to use all efforts. We have faith.

There is considerable excitement still here; many Secessionists have taken their guns and gone to the woods and the cross-roads for the purpose of annoying and destroying. They are exceedingly bitter, and nothing but blood and destruction is expected of them. We are anticipating martial law here every day. I suppose you get as much news from here as I could give you. I have a borrowed sword and can't spare money to buy one.

I am satisfied that peace can only be had by conquering it promptly. Our Leisiature says we must do it, and none must stand back. We hope to escape devastation and ruin here by doing our duty promptly, and finally come to a just settlement; but the Northerners *must* be more energetic or we are lost.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

The President's recommendation for the observance of yesterday as a day of fasting and prayer, was very generally respected by the citizens of this city. The stores were closed and the churches well filled But few arrests were made and quiet and good order characterized the entire community. In the afternoon a splendid stand of colors, the gift of the State of Michigan, was presented to the Sixth Michigan Regiment, encamped at MCKINN's place in this city. This regiment numbers 1,014 men, and although formed entirely of raw recruits, and having seen but little more than one month of service, have attained a degree of proficiency in military knowledge seldom observed in our volunteer soldiery.

The hill upon which they are encamped is the highest elevation in the immediate suburbs of Baltimore, and is soon to become the seat of an extensive fortification similar in construction to that of Federal Hill. It commands the entire city, and every approach to it on the southwest and northern points. The soil is of a hard and durable character, and can be easily worked with the spade.

Government is buying up large quantities of lumber, principally of a character suitable for the erection of barracks, and the troops about this city will undoubtedly soon be established in dry and comfortable Winter quarters.

The works on Federal Hill are rapidly approaching completion, and large and heavy guns are lying about the grounds abiding their time. The fortification on Potter's Hill, upon which the Seventh Maine Regiment is engaged, is progressing commendably, and before the cold weather overtakes us, their extensive work will also be completed. Surveys have also been made of other conspicuous elevations in the suburbs, with the view to further fortifying the city, and if the original plan of Government be carried out, Baltimore will, before another Spring, be the strongest fortified place in the Union.

About 3,000 troops have gone down to Fortress Monroe, during this week, comprising the Twentieth Indiana, and the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, together with detachments from various other corps. ARGUS.

DECISION OF A PRIZE QUESTION.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF JUDGE GILES—THE SECEDED STATES DECLARED TO BE BELLIGERENTS.

From the Baltimore Sun.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Judge GILES filed the following important opinion. Judge GILES prefaced the reading of his opinion with the remark that the questions involved in the case were of the most interesting and important character, and in a manner new, the Court not having been called upon questions of prize for forty years and upwards, or since the war of 1812. The Court also paid a high compliment to the State's Attorney and the counsel for the claimants, (A. S. Ridgely, Esq.,) for the ability which they had exhibited in the argument of the case.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, September Term, 1861.

The United States vs. *The schooner F. W. Johnson.*—This is a libel filed on behalf of the United States to forfeit the schooner *F. W. Johnson* as a prize of war. The bill alleges that the said schooner was captured by a vessel-of-war of the United States, about twenty-five miles to the southward of Cape Henry, in the Atlantic Ocean, having on board at the time about twenty-eight tons of railroad iron. That the said cargo of railroad iron was saved by the said schooner for the use of the Norwegian bark *Albion*, which had been cast away about the 1st of May last, at the spot where the capture was made. That the said schooner belonged to the port of Norfolk, in Virginia, and was owned by citizens of said State—a State at that time claiming to have separated from the United States, and, with other Southern States, then waging open war against the United States by the various modes of warfare usual among hostile nations; and that the said schooner left her port in Virginia bound to some port south of Maryland, with the intention to discharge her cargo in such Southern port.

Before I discuss the facts of this case as presented to the Court in the pleadings, answers to the interrogatories *in prepartorio*, and other evidence in the case, I will state what I believe to be the law of nations in reference to the first question which has been so ably argued by the learned counsel. It has been contended by the counsel for the claimants that in the present unhappy division in our country the Government at Washington has no power, either under the Constitution of the United States or by the recognized principles of the law of Nations, to treat the inhabitants of the States which claim to have seceded, as enemies, and to exercise in reference to them those belligerent rights which all concede belong to parties engaged in a public war. And by a public war is here meant a war between independent sovereign States. Now, I am sitting in this case, in a Prize Court, and the Supreme Court said, the case of the *Rapid*, 8 Cranch's reports, 155, and the schooner *Adeline* and cargo, 9 Cranch, 264, "that the law of prize is a part of the law of nations." And I am, therefore, to decide this question by the principles of that universal law which all civilized Princes and States acknowledge them to be subject.

In the first place let us see what is the character of the present contest in this country, and in what light it has been regarded by the executive and legislative departments of the Government. In the face of all that is passing around us, it needs no argument to show that a civil war of gigantic dimensions is sweeping over the land. We are almost within sound of the cannon of two of the largest armies that have ever been marshaled in hostile array against each other on this continent. More than one-third of the Confederacy has claimed to separate from the rest, and they are now fighting about the construction of the organic instrument of the Government—one side alleging that under a true construction of the Constitution each State has a right to withdraw from the Union whenever its people so determine; the other that no such right exists, and that to attempt to secede is rebellion, and not the exercise of any constitutional right. And in the States which have claimed the right to withdraw there are now open no Courts of the United States, and the laws of the United States cannot now be executed in those States by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

Is this not civil war? and has it not been so regarded by the Executive Department of the Government? This is clear from the proclamations of the President of the 15th of April, of the 19th of April, of the 27th of the 3d of May, and of the 10th of May—all recognizing the fact that the civil power of the Government is no longer capable of enforcing the laws, and calling to its aid the power intended to be provided by the acts of 1795 and 1807, and also using the power of the blockade, a war power, belonging only to belligerents, either in a civil or foreign war. And the Legislative Department has also recognized this contest as a war. For, during the last session of Congress, it not only did so by the laws which it passed for the raising of armies and providing means for their support, but in express language, on (four) different occasions, as will be seen in reference to the laws of the extra session of July last, pages 268, 274, 315 and 326. And the last law (page 326) to which I refer, not only recognized a war as existing, but it approved and sanctioned all the proclamations of the President, thereby making valid the blockade declared by the President in his proclamations of the 19th and 27th of April, if the President alone, "*as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States*," did not possess this power under the existing circumstances of the country.

The Supreme Court, (Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion,) in the case of Luther *vs.* Borden and others, 7, Howard, 45, say: "Unquestionably a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection, too strong to be controlled by the civil authority. The power is essential *to the existence of every Government*, essential to the preservation of order and free institutions, and is as necessary to the States of the Union as to any other Government. The State itself must determine what degree of force the crisis demands, and if the Government of Rhode Island deemed the armed opposition so formidable and so ramified throughout the State as to require the use of military force, and the declaration of martial law, we see no ground upon which the Court can question its authority. *It was a state of war*, and the established government resorted to *the exigencies of war* to maintain itself and overcome the unlawful opposition."

Now, what say the writers on the law of nations? Vattel says, in book 3d, chap. 18, page 425, "When a party is formed in a State who no longer obey the sovereign, and are possessed of sufficient strength to oppose him, or wherein, in a Republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a *civil* war. Some writers confine the term to a just insurrection against their sovereign, to distinguish that lawful resistance from rebellion which is open and unjust resistance.

But what appellation will they give to a war which arises in a Republic torn by two factions, or in a monarchy between two competitors for the crown? Custom appropriates the term *civil war* to every war between the members of one and the same political society."

And Wheaton, in his great work on international law, says, on pages 365, "a civil war between the different members of the same society is what Grotius calls a mixed war. It is, according to him, public on the side of the established Government, and private on the part of the people resisting its authority. But the general usage of nations regards such a war as entitling the contending parties to all the rights of war as against each other and even as respects neutral nations."

Judge Chase of the Supreme Court, in the case of Ware *vs.* Hilton and others, 3 Dallas, 199, speaking of the effect of the act of the Virginia Convention in June, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence by Congress on the 4th of July following, says: "Before these solemn acts of separation from the Crown of Great Britain, the war between Great Britain and the United Colonies, jointly and separately, *was a civil war*; but instantly, on that great and ever-memorable event, the war changed its nature and became a public war between independent Governments; and immediately thereupon all the other rights of an independent nation attached to the Government of Virginia."

Whether the learned Judge be correct in his view, that the war became a *public war* after the Declaration of Independence, a view he may be excused from taking, if wrong, as his own name was appended to that imperishable document, we have the sanction of his great name to the doctrine that to such a contest there belonged all the rights of war.

I am, therefore, clear in the opinion that as a blockade is an acknowledged belligerent right under the law of nations where war exists, the blockade of the Southern ports was lawfully proclaimed by the President.

In the discussion of this question I have said nothing in reference to sovereign rights of the Government; whether it may not at the same time exercise both sovereign and belligerent rights. Such a question does not arise in the case. I have confined myself to the examination of the existence or not of belligerent rights by the Government in reference to the present unfortunate state of the country.

And Phillemore, in his commentaries on international law, vol. 3d, page 740, gives us a simple rule by which to determine this question. He says: "In the case of a civil war, the English law furnishes a good criterion as to whether the country is to be considered at peace or at war—that whenever the king's courts are open it is a time of peace, in judgment of law."

Judged by this standard, then, as the Federal Courts are closed in the Southern States, there is a state of civil war. And the Government is remitted to its beligerent rights, to be exercised in accordance with those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor which the law of nations has prescribed to be observed by both parties in every civil war.

Sitting in a court of the captors, adjudging a question of prize, I am to decide whether this vessel and cargo can be condemned upon either of the grounds alleged by the District-Attorney. He contends that the ship and cargo are to be condemned as enemy's property, and if not such, to be condemned because there was committed a breach of blockade. Now, as both these grounds involve questions of fact, as well as questions of law, let us see what are the facts of the case as presented in the pleadings and evidence.

The schooner *F. W. Johnson* is owned by a certain Holder Almy, a resident and citizen of the State of Rhode Island. That he has been for the last five years largely engaged in the business of wrecking along the Atlantic coast, owning some other vessels, and was frequently called by his business to Portsmouth and Norfolk, in Virginia. That he married a lady in one of those places, and, as his business permitted, passed much of his time there, but left there for his home in Rhode Island about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. That he purchased the *F. W. Johnson* in Norfolk some five years since, and caused her to be enrolled in Norfolk on the 5th day of July, 1856, and losing the certificate of that enrollment, he enrolled her again at the same port on the 29th of September, 1858, under which she has been sailing since. The last coasting license, which recites the enrollment of 1858, was taken out at Norfolk on the 2d of March last.

In the enrollment Holder Almy is mentioned as "*of the City of Norfolk, State of Vrginia*," but he only swears "*that he is a citizen of the United States.*" The said schooner was at the time of her capture sailing under the flag of the United States, and her Captain and crew were all citizens of Massachusetts or Connecticut. These are all the facts in reference to the question of ownership. The District-Attorney contends that inasmuch as the enrolment recites Holder Almy as of Norfolk, Va., he cannot contradict it, so as to relieve his vessel from condemnation as enemy's property. Now, when this enrolment was made, Holder Almy was for a temporary purpose at Norfolk, where he purchased the vessel, and where it was perfectly legal for him to enroll her, if he was not absolutely required to do so by our registry and enrollment acts. (See act of 31st of December, 1792, section 11, and act of 18th of February, 1793, section 2.) Norfolk was then a part of the United States, acknowledging its allegiance to the Government, and where the officers of the Government granted the license and made the enrollment which have been given in evidence in this case.

Now, is an enrollment anything more than *prima facie evidence of ownership* or of the residence of the owner? May not the true state of the facts be shown by the evidence—the question being, was the domicil of the owner *at the time of the capture* in an enemy's country, and not what may have been his residence at any former period. It is true, the owner who makes the oath in the custom-house, to enable him to obtain the enrollment, would not be heard in a court of justice to dispute the facts he had sworn to, but he could shew any facts not inconsistent with the oath he had taken. For instance, he could show that, although he is named as sole owner, the equitable interest in a moiety of the vessel is in other parties, (see case of Weston *vs.* Penniman, 1 Mason, 317,) or that since the enrollment his domicil has been changed. In the case of the ship *Resolution* and cargo, in the Federal Court of Appeals, in 1781, that Court, in 2 Dallas 23, say (speaking of the ship's papers) "that every commercial country has directed by its laws that its ships shall be furnished with a set of papers called the *ship papers*. And this criterion the law of nations adopts in time of war to distinguish the property of different powers when found at sea; *not, indeed, as conclusive, but as presumptive evidence only.*

Bills of lading, letters of correspondence, and all other papers on board which relate to the ship or cargo, are also considered as *prima facie* evidence of the facts they speak. They say again, "if the papers affirm the ship and cargo to be the property of an enemy, there must be a condemnation, unless they who contest the capture can produce clear and unquestionable evidence to prove the contrary." It will be found in reference to the case of the *Superior*, 1 Newberry's Rep., 176, that Judge Leavitt (of the United States District Court of Ohio) held that as the *Superior* had been enrolled at Buffalo, the enrollment was *prima facie* evidence that she belonged to the port of Buffalo at the time of her registry. He says: "It is true, in controversies between the owners of a vessel involving a question of title merely, the enrollment is not even *prima facie* evidence." "When offered to show title in the person making it, it is wholly inadmissable as evidence, for the reason that it is proof only of his acts, and cannot be received against other parties. But upon an incidental question, not affecting the title of the parties, it is competent evidence, and unless contradicted by clear evidence, will be held conclusive as to the port or place to which the vessel belongs." In the case of the United States *vs.* Brune, 2 Wallace, Jr., 266, Judge Gries decided that in a criminal prosecution against one of the crew of an American vessel, the registry was not even *prima facie* evidence of ownership, to show the American character of the vessel. I therefore am of the opinion that in this case the enrollment and license was only *prima facie* evidence that Holden Almy, the owner of the said schooner, was a citizen of Virginia. As further authorities on this question, see the following cases: Bradbury *vs.* Johnson, 41 Maine Rep., 582; Brooks *vs.* Minturn, 1 California, 482; Stoke *vs.* Carne and others, 2 Campbell, 340.

Now, as I said before, the domicil of the owner *at the time of the capture* of the vessel, determines its character as hostile or not. In the case of the *Ocean*, 5 C. Robinson, 91, Sir Wm. Scott decided that a British merchant settled in Holland, at the breaking out of hostilities, but taking early measures to remove, was entitled to restitution of his property seized as enemy's property. And the same doctrine was maintained by the Supreme Court in the case of the *Venus*, 8 Cranch, 253. Justice Washington, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says, speaking of a domicil acquired in a foreign country: "But this national character which a man acquires by residence may be thrown off at pleasure by a return to his native country, or even by his turning his back on the country in which he has resided, on his way to another. To use the language of Sir Wm. Scott, it is an adventitious character gained by residence and which ceases by non-residence. It no longer adheres to the party from the moment he puts himself in motion, *bona fide*, to quit the country *sine animo revertende.*"

Now, tested by these decisions, this vessel belonged at the time of her capture to Rhode Island, for Capt. Stoddard swears in his claim and answer that Holden Almy left Norfolk about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and returned to his home in Rhode Island. And there is nothing in the case to cast the slightest suspicion on this statement. The cargo belonged to certain underwriters of the City of New-York, to whom it had been abandoned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. There cannot, therefore, be any condemnation of either the vessel or cargo as enemy's property.

Now, as to the other ground of condemnation alleged by the District-Attorney—*the breach of blockade*. What are the facts in reference to this question? It appears that some time previous to the first of last May, upwards of six hundred tons of railroad iron were shipped from England in the Norwegian bark *Albion*, bound to this port, and consigned to the Baltimore and Ohio Railrord Company, the purchasers thereof, and who had caused it to be insured in the New-York Insurances offices. That the said bark, while proceeding on her said voyage, was, about the 1st of May, wrecked on the Atlantic coast, about thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and lay there about one-fourth of a mile from the shore. Under these circumstances, the Railroad Company abandoned it as for a total loss, and James Carey Coale, the agent of the New-York Underwriters, entered into a contract with Capt. Baker, the mate of said schooner, to send her down to the wreck to save as much of the iron as possible.

That the said schooner, *F. W. Johnson*, about that time, came up to the port with a cargo saved from a wreck near Smith's Point, in the Chesapeake, and left here about the 10th of May to fulfill said contract, so made with the agent of the underwriters. That they went first to New-Inlet for a harbor, and reached the wreck of the *Albion* about the 1st of June, and found it in a most exposed situation, liable to go to pieces in the first storm. That they proceeded to take iron from her, and had succeeded in getting twenty-seven tons on board when they were captured. That they intended to land said iron as fast as they could get it out at New-Inlet, being the nearest land on which they could safely deposit it, until it could be removed to Baltimore, to which port they intended to bring it—as it was important, from the exposed condition of the vessel, to remove the iron from it as fast as possible. That "New-Inlet" is an uninhabited part of the coast, one of those small inlets between the ocean and Pamlico Sound, and about twenty miles from the mainland and seventy miles from the nearest port of entry, Edenton, in North Carolina. These distances I learn from an examination of the map of that State. It is at the north end of the Chickconacomo Bank, that long ridge of sand thrown up by the Atlantic, and which separates it from Pamlico Sound. On a map exhibited in court during the trial, the water in New Inlet was marked 2½ feet deep; through which there is no passage for vessels into the Sound, and I suppose it is gradually closing up by the sand washed up from the ocean, as I find, on examination of the map of North Carolina, that two inlets north of New Inlet, *Currituck Inlet and Roanoke Inlet, are now closed.*

Now, it is perfectly clear from all the evidence in the case that there was no intention to violate the blockade by any party connected with the *F. W. Johnson*. They went there in good faith to save the wrecked property of loyal citizens, and every witness examined negatived the idea that there was any intention to carry this iron or any part of it into North Carolina. Now the purpose of a blockade is to prevent all commercial intercourse with the interdicted port. Says Phillemore, 3d vol., page 292: "The object of a blockade is to prevent exports as well as imports, and to cut off *all communication of commerce* with the blockaded place." Now, do the facts of this case show any breach of a blockade as thus defined? Certainly it would not have been contended that any breach of the blockade had been committed if the master and seamen of the bark *Albion* had, on their being wrecked, with their small boats made the effort to save the cargo, and to enable them to do so, had carried it to the nearest place of safety, with the intention of removing it to the port of destination, Baltimore.

Now, how is the case altered, when, instead of the ship's crew, the effort to save the cargo is made by professional wreckers employed by the owners? Is it not such a case of necessity as excuses the national offence. Says Phillemore, 3d vol., page 161, speaking of a decision of Lord Stowell: "The law of cases of necessity, he observes, is not likely to be furnished with precise rules; and whatever is *reasonable and just* in such cases is likewise *legal*. It is not to be considered as a matter of surprise, therefore, if much instituted rule is not to be found on the subject. A clear necessity is a sufficient justification for everything that is done *fairly* and with *good faith* under it."

Now, tested by this standard, is it not reasonable and just that the owner of goods, cast upon the shores of a blockading country by a storm of the ocean, should be permitted to make every exertion to save them for the purpose of carrying them to the destined port?

The principle of excuse from necessity will be found to have received the sanction of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Mary*, (9 Cranch, 126.) Chief Justice Marshall, (and I can name no higher authority,) in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "The *Mary* was forced into Waterford by irresistible necessity, and was detained there by the operation of causes she could not control. Had her departure been from a neutral port, and she had been thus forced, during the voyage, into a hostile port, would it be alleged that she had incurred the liabilities of a vessel sailing from a port of the enemy. It is believed that this allegation could not be sustained, and that it would not be made."

The same principle was sustained by Sir W. Scott in the case of the *Charlotta*, Edwards' Ad. Rep., page 252. That was the case of an American ship on a voyage from Boston to St. Petersburgh, putting into the Texel, in distress and for repairs—Texel then being under blockade. That learned Admiralty Judge, on being satisfied that there was a necessity for her going into the Texel, restored the ship and cargo. He also maintained the same principle in the case of the *Fortune*—5 C. Robinson, 27. I think that principle covers this case, and I will sign a decree restoring the vessel and cargo to the claimants upon the payment of the costs of the case. I charge them with the costs, because the enrollment, which was the only evidence the boarding officer had at the time, recited that the schooner belonged to a citizen of Virginia, and justified her capture, and her being sent into a prize court for adjudication.

WEEKLY READING OF THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—The accompanying extracts from the Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States will be read every Sunday morning to each company and detachment serving in this Army. Commanders of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments will see this order rigidly enforced.

ARTICLES OF WAR (EXTRACTS.)

ARTICLE 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general Court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the President; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied, by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

ART. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

ART. 4. Every chaplain commissioned in the Army or Armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him, (except in cases of sickness or leave of absence,) shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge proper.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice-President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a Court-martial.

ART. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny, or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a Court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a Court-martial, with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 20. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as, by sentence of a court-martial, shall be inflicted.

ART. 21. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company, in which he last served, on penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general Court-martial.

ART. 32. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a general Court-martial shall direct.

ART. 33. When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the person or property of any citizen of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop or company, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

ART. 36. Any commissioned officer, storekeeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general Court-martial of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores, belonging to the United States, to be spoiled, or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 37. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted at a regimental Court-martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

ART. 38. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted, before a Court-martial, of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as such Court-martial shall judge sufficient, for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

ART. 39. Every officer who shall be convicted before a Court-martial of having embezzled, or misapplied, any money with which he may have been intrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service, or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such Court-martial shall direct.

ART. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 44. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous, appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 47. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired, to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental Court-martial.

ART. 48. And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer knowing and allowing such ill practice in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general Court-martial.

ART. 49 Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharge of fire-arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general Court-martial.

ART. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters, of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a Court-martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 53. Any person belonging to the Armies of the United States, who shall make known the watchword to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on the march; and whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, warrens, fish-ponds, houses or gardens, cornfields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general Court-martial.

ART. 55. Whosoever, belonging to the Armies of the United States employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 59. If any commander of any garrison, fortress or post, shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 60. All sutlers, and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 77. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer, shall be cashiered.

ART. 78. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a Court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 83. Any commissioned officer convicted before a general Court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 97. The officers and soldiers of any troop, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by Courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save only that such Courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

By command of Major-General MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The bark *Aeronaut*, Capt. PRINCE, from Demarara, *via* Salt Cay, arrived yesterday, brings a copy of the *Colonist*, published at Georgetown, Demarara, of Aug. 28, has the following:

"Intelligence has been received from Surinam today to the effect that the Southern pirate *Sumter* was coaling there on Sunday last. The Captain is represented as being a dashing, energetic man, and he declares his determination not to be taken. If he should be overpowered by a vessel of superior force, he will blow up his ship, so that he shall not fall into the hands of the enemy.

A nephew of JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy, is serving on board in the capacity of midshipman. Nothing, of course, is known with respect to the direction which the *Sumter* will take on leaving Surinam, but it is highly probable that she may cruise about this neighborhood with the view of capturing some of the American vessels trading between this port and the Northern States."

Obituary.

DEATH OF JUSTICE BROWNELL.

JOSEPH SHERMAN BROWNELL, Esq., magistrate of the Fourth District Police Court, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 19 Grove-street, from an acute disease, under which he had been suffering for three weeks. Mr. BROWNELL was widely known, and his genial disposition and kindness of heart have made his name proverbial. For more than twenty years past he has taken an active part in City politics, working with the Tammany wing of the Democracy, and first going into office as a Street Inspector in the First Ward. He afterwards became Register of the City, and about seven years since was elected one of the Police Justices. At the expiration of his first term of six years, his popularity had in no measure decreased, and he was reëlected without opposition. He was about 50 years of age, and was born at the old Fly Market in Maiden-lane. His early years were spent in the service of Col. HUNTER, a ship bread baker, to whom he was apprenticed, but by his unaided energy and persistency of purpose he worked himself above that humble position. The Police Courts were closed yesterday afternoon in respect for his memory, and his colleagues will have a meeting to-day testify to their appreciation of his virtues.

[Advertisement.]

DEVLIN & CO.

Having made an important and desirable change in our firm, we beg to inform our readers that our entire resources are now employed in an extensive and rigorous prosecution of the *City retail* and *cash wholesale* men and boys clothing warehouse.

We enter on the Fall and Winter season with a large and well assorted stock in every department. Stylish ready-made clothing for men and boys, great varieties of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, vestings, &c., to make to order. And also a complete assortment of all descriptions of Army and Navy cloths, &c., to supply the largest orders.

The rates and terms in every department of our business shall be in keeping with the spirit of the times, viz:

Low profits, promptness, cash.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand streets.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 28—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen*—B. Wolf, lady and child, New-York; Robert Lehr, lady, two children and servant; Henry Arens, lady, two children and servant, all of Baltimore, Md.; Wm. Toel, M. W. Symington, Mrs. Sophie Moeser and two children, F. La Caze, all of New-York; Mrs. Antonie Bleg and son, of St. Louis; Herm. Schultz, Tampico; J. O'Connor, London; H. Waltjen, Bremen; O. W. Budd, Bladensburg, Md.; Miss Anna Kerrenkamp, J. H. Stallmann, Chas. M. Wegram, S. Bluthenthal, Mrs. Maria Reinhold and child, H. Frankel, Mrs. Fanny Hainemann, Mrs. Eva Hainemann, Mrs. Susanna Ruhl, Mrs. V. Guinard, Louis Christ, Theo. Schaffner, lady and son, Henry Steil, lady and two children, Lueder F. Tietjen, M. Bleymann and lady, Mrs. M. Sauff and two children, S. Bergmann, Paul Louis Keller, all of New-York; Rev. H. Borchard, H. Celarius, both of Dayton, Ohio; Adam Blesser, Wisconsin; Henry Apfel, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Ernst Becker, Brooklyn; Mrs. Adelaide Vaudrey, daughter and son, Watertown, N. Y.; Mrs. Sarah Bell, New-York; Mrs. Maria Bregler, Sigm. Reitzenberger, Leop. Lyons and lady, all of Cincinnati, and 145 in the steerage—Total, 210.

SEPT. 28—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Miss Mary Mahady, Mrs. B. F. Brown and child, Julia Newville, S. Greller, Rev. Mr. Watson and wife, Fred. Jetter wife, Laurent Conde, Victor Frettegney, J. W. D. Levin, John Bailey, Francis Eccles, Andres and Emelio Las Casas, W. Fay, Miss Cowan, Mrs. Olson, A. Crochet and wife, Mrs. and Miss Despard, J. Vogt, C. Vookaller, Rev. J. B. Dernseiffer, D. Filicanowa, H. O. Jones, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Joseph Grice, from Port-au-Prince—Mrs. Mary O. Monroe and 2 children, Lewis Briscoe, J. Duyries, F. Mayriens, J. Davis, Chas. Isaacs, J. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon rises.. 12 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 17 | Gov. Island. 4 06 | Hell Gate.... 5 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

Cleared.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Chesapeake Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Ships Romance, Martin, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; Mary, Rudge, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Enoch Talbot, Talbot, Panama, Tappan & Starbuck; F. W. Brune, Landis, Leghorn, L. Huffer; Artisan, Pollard, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Exchange, Chaney, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Antwerp, Trask & Dearborn; Eagle, Curling, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Geo. Durkee, (Br.,) Crosby, Galway, Thos. James; Citizen, Allen, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; Stampede, Lewis, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Mary Bentley, Bentley, Belle Isle, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sylphide, (Dutch,) Henderson, Plymouth, Jackson & Neill; Yumuri, Anderson, Matanzas, Stevens Bros.; Alamo, Godfrey, Cadiz, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Emma, Shortliff, Maranham and Para, E. L. Corning; T. B. Watson, Munday, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss.

Schooners Electric, Lord, Georgetown and Alexandria, L. Kenny; Exertion, Pierce, Fortress Monroe, master; Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Mulgrave, (Br.,) Romkey, St Thomas, B. F. Small; Jessie A. Woodhouse, Young, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloop Comet, Provost, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S gunboat Connecticut, Woodhue, from Pensacola via Key West the 23d inst. The U. S. ship Potomac, hence, arrived at Key West Sept. 22.

U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, Frenchard, from Pensacola, Sept. 21, the Southwest Pass Sept. 22. 25th, lat. 25, lon. 79, passed steamship Marion from Havana for New-York.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London 41 ds., in ballast, to Dunham & Dimon. 26th inst., lat. 42, lon. 66, saw steamship City of Manchester, bound E.

Brig John R. Rhoades, Melcher, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., with ordnance to H. O. Gray. 28th inst., off the Woodlands, in a squall from N. W. carried away foretopmast, topgallantmast and maintopmast. Was taken in tow by the pilot boat Ellwood Walters, and towed to Sandy Hook.

Bark Palmyra, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovitt, London 35 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Aeronaut, Prince, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to John M. Smith's Sons.

Bark Jenny Lind, (Nor.,) Muller, Belfast Aug. 16, in ballast, to order.

Bark Wursata, (Brem.,) Becker, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to E. Unkart.

Brig Caledonia, (Br.,) Peters, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal. On the 27th inst., during the heavy S. E. gale, split foresail.

Schr. Foaming Billow, (Br.,) Rutledge, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to Titus & Co.

Schr. Amanda Power, Robinson, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

WIND—During the day, fresh from N. W.

Sailed.

Sept. 27—From the City—Ship Cynosure, for Liverpool. Bark Anna, ——. Schrs. John, for Bordeaux; Alexander, (Br.,) for Matamoras.

Sept. 28—Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Southampton and Bremen; passed the Battery at 12:15 P. M.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Liverpool; passed the Battery at 12:20 P. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

Will open on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, a magnificent Assortment of CLOAKS suitable for Fall and Winter wear, among which will be found exclusive novelties in materials and styles.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
A large Stock of ENGLISH, WELSH and AMERICAN FLANNELS.
Also, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BLANKETS, of every quality and size.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store their Fall Importation of SUPERIOR BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and SHEETINGS.
Also, IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, of every quality, all of which they are selling at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Just received, will be offered at Retail on
MONDAY. 30th inst., by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.